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The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 19, *of* Vol. X.] FRIDAY, October, 5, 1792. [Whole No. 467.

Printed and published (every Friday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Warsaw, *June* 9.

OUR court has demanded the mediation of the king of Prussia and the king of Hungary, with the Russian court, in behalf of Poland, but without effect; both courts have absolutely refused to take any part in such a step—on the contrary, they have both given their advice to the Polish republic to abandon its new constitution, being the only means (say they) now left to conciliate the empress, and prevent the evils that threaten us. We can promise ourselves nothing from the court of Vienna, considering the ancient connection between them and Prussia. Being thus left to ourselves and our own strength, depending upon the justice of our cause, the utmost energy of the nation will be exerted, as our motives are the purest that can inspire the human breast.

July 4. The Russians upon taking possession of *Nesewies*, instead of fulfilling the terms which they themselves had held out to the garrison gave aloose to every species of barbarity, spreading pillage, and destruction, and death among the defenceless inhabitants. The polish commander upon this immediately dispatched an officer to the Russian general, proposing a suspension of hostilities for a limited time, that during the interval a stop might be put to the effusion of the blood of so many citizens. The russian commander in chief, however, refused a truce on pretence that he had express orders from his sovereign to efface the very traces of the new Polish constitution, adopted on the 3d of May, 1791.

Vienna, *July* 7.

The treaty is ratified with our court, by which the king of Sardinia accedes to the league between Prussia and Austria, against France. By this treaty the king of Sardinia is to furnish seven battalions of infantry, two squadrons of horse, and fifty artillery men as auxiliaries from Sardinia.

Brussels, *June* 24.

The early successes of the Austrian arms, put our troops in high spirits, but within a few days events have considerably changed, and the tide of fortune seems to have turned in favor of the French. It was more to the want of discipline among the French troops than their cowardice, that their misfortunes on the 20th and 30th of April are to be attributed; since subordination has been established amongst them and confidence in their generals has taken place, it is visible that their manner of fighting has been wholly changed. On the 17th of June a vast body of them entered our territories on the side of Flanders and on the same day possessed themselves of Menin and Ypres, where were garrisoned some Tirolese chasseurs, who retired at their approach, so that both places were gained without a shot.

When Ankerstrom was just about to receive the coup de grace after he had received the three floggings, and after his right hand was cut off, he exerted all his remaining strength, and addressing himself to the surrounding multitude, he said, "I now touch the minute of deliverance, and of everlasting reward. I rejoice in my deed—I have rescued my country from a tyrant by the only means left to slaves—I know that you will bless me for the act, and my memory will be sacred to Sweden. Let your gratitude to me be shewn in kindness to my children."

The ill-fated kingdom of poland seems destined at all times to sate the rapacious cruelty of its neighbors, and to experience depredation unprovoked by any offence. It had scarcely yet recovered from the very singular species of oppression which it experienced in the year 1790, from Prussia its present faithful ally. Every town and village of Poland was at that time compelled to furnish a certain number of marriageable girls, with houshold necessaries, and to each three ducats of gold as a portion. These wretched brides were sent to stock the Prussian dominions. Obliged to abandon their parents, their country, their friends and religion, they were transported to an unknown country, married to men they never saw, and doomed to live in mortal hatred with a people whose language they could not understand!

The following address was circulated among the the troops of France from the princes of Conde and De Artois; inviting them to quit the standard of the national assembly, and join the emigrated French troops in the Netherlands.

BRAVE soldiers! The moment is now arrived when the kings troops faithful to God and to the oath they have voluntarily taken to obey no one except the king, may, guided by honor, fly to the standard of the French princes, and quit that of those rebels who have during three years held your king a captive, who have covered France with crimes and ruins, who have rendered the french name odious to all Europe, and have shaken your fidelity. Recover the character of French soldiers, formerly so dreaded by our enemies, and now villified and despised since they have forsaken the paths of honor. —Hearken dear comrades! to the voice of your chiefs, to the voice of your king's brothers, to the voice of that Conde, who has covered you with glory at Landevort, and at Frideburg—to the voice of Marshal le Broglie, whom you used to call your father, the conqueror of Sanderhansen and Berghem, who invites you to join him in retrieving the french honor, stained by your error still more than by the crimes of your seducers.

His apostolic majesty the king of Hungary and Bohemia, gives you leave to come into his territories. Your arms shall be sent to me, and I will again deliver them to you in your respective cantonments. You shall act under French generals, under the brothers of your king, to whom alone during the king's imprisonment, you owe fealty and obedience. You shall receive the same pay that you had in France and you will return to your country to restore your king to his throne, and deliver him from his tyrants, and re-establish the religon of your ancestors.

Already the regiments of Berchiny, Saxe, and Royal Allemande, have set you the example. Come, my comrades! and remember that I have acted with you during the seven years war. I am known to many among you, and they know that I am incapable of deceiving them. How happy should I be to present you with Henry IV's plume of feathers!

(Signed Le Marquis de la Queuillie, Marechal des Camps, and of the armies of the king and adjutant general to Monseigneur Count d'Artois commissary for the princes and the French nobility in the low countries, June 5.

P. S. I approve the contents of the present address, and acknowledge no other as coming from me. By order of the princes.

Paris, *July* 16.

On the federation day a circumstance took place while the king was at the military school, which is known to very few but those present. About 1200 national grenadiers, who formed the escort of the royal family to and from the Thuilleries, being assembled in the court of the military school, one of them addressing his brother soldiers, told them there was a probability that some evil minded persons might make an attempt upon the king, he invited them all to swear mutually to defend their king to the last moment; the suggestion operated like the electric spark, they all to a man knelt down, and with their hands uplifted, called to heaven to witness their oath; to which they even added, that in case of any future danger, they should all repair to the palace as the common rendezvous, and make a rampart of their bodies before their sovereign.—The officer of the guard informed the king of this transaction; his majesty descended from the salloon to the court yard; the tears stood in his eyes; he could say no more than, "My children! My brave comrades!" He passed along the ranks shaking hands with the foremost men. An expressive silence terminated this affecting scene!

The grenadiers kept their word: when the king joined the national assembly, to ascend the altar, they formed a line three deep on each side, and contrary to order, even ascended the altar with the king; in vain the federists and pikemen attempted to enter their ranks, claiming equally the same honor of approaching their hereditary representative; their only answer was, "the king is confined to our care; you cannot pass;—a second, but ineffectual, attempt was made to force the guard, and to ascend the altar; they continued firm, and never quitted the king until they had left him safe in the Thuilleries.

I must mention to you another fact; during the reading the oath, the king kept his usual tone of voice, but when he came towards the end, he fixed his eyes on M. Petion, and raising his voice, spoke these words, so as to be heard at an immense distance, "Je jure de faire respecter la Loi*." The cries of Vive la nation—Vive la roi, were on the instant, and indiscriminately, uttered by every spectator.

* *I swear to make the law respected.*

Coblentz, *July* 8.

The Prussian troops are arrived here. The son of the king of Prussia came in the day before yesterday, at the head of a regiment of Hussars, about fifteen hundred strong. It is supposed to be the finest regiment in Europe, being composed entirely of men six feet high. The next day arrived a body of chasseurs. These handle their carabines with such skill, that often at the distance of 500 steps they will hit a crown piece with a single ball. Their discipline is most terribly severe, an idea of which may be gathered from what passed yesterday. A Prussian soldier ventured to make some disrespectful remarks relative to the war against France, before four of his comerades. Two days

after a subaltern officer was informed of it, and related the circumstance to his superior. It reached the duke of Brunswick.—He wont suffer philosophers in his army—he condemned the soldier to die. He was shot. and over his dead body three of his comrades received an hundred lashes, for listening to his discourse without denouncing him to his officer.

PARIS,

July 18. Marshal Luckner is still here. He demands immediate reinforcements to oppose the prodigious bodies of troops, which are rapidly advancing to the French frontiers. He asserts that France has not more than 65,000 men in the three frontier armies, and that the combined enemies will soon shew themselves 280,000 strong.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

July 10. Since the month of January last, eleven frigates, eight corvettes, and eight packet boats had been fitted out in the marine department. Four 74 gun ships had been since put into commission, one at Brest, and three others at Tourin; and, posterior to the late declaration of war, twelve ships and one frigate had been ordered to get ready, in case of any unexpected accident; five 74 gun ships, five frigates, and ten sloops of war, were now actually at sea. In fine, 52 ships of the line, 37 frigates, 10 packet boats, 5 armed shallops, and thirteen other small vessels, were afloat, and would soon be fit for service. The greatest difficulty was in finding men; 60,000 were, indeed, entered upon the lists, but there was a considerable deficiency.

In regard to the war department, the combined armies of Austria and Prussia amounted to 200,000, whereas those of France, ready to take the field, did not exceed 199,000; it was advisable therefore to make new levies.

STATE OF THE EMPIRE.

M. Lamourette proposed,

1st To order arms, provisions, and ammunition, so be got ready immediately for 450,000 men,

2d, To send commissionaries to the frontiers.

3d, To decree jointly with the King an act of oblivion relative to the commotions of June 20.

July 11.—*Evening session.*

Increase of the army.

The assembly decreed, that a new levy should be made of 95,400 men, 50,000 of which should be sent to complete the army of the line.

Call of the house.

The president reported as follows;

Present - - -	673
Sick - - - -	16
At the high national court	8
Absent with leave - -	16
Dead, not yet replaced, -	6
Absent without leave -	27

July 13.—*General defence.*

M. Kersaint proposed, that on the signal given, the national guards should assemble in each Canton, and from thence repair to a central point in every department; that all the different posts in the enemy's line of march should be surveyed by engineers, provided with artillery; that entrenchments of earth should be thrown up; that places of retreat should be marked out for the women, children, and cattle, &c. &c.

Referred to a committee of the whole.

OSTEND, *August* 3.

MANIFESTO, *published at Brussels the 28th July, 1792, given by the* DUKE *of* BRUNSWICK, *commander in chief of the Austrian and Prussian armies.*

THEIR majesties the emperor and king of Prussia, having confided to me the command of the combined armies which they have caused to be assembled on the frontiers of France; I have resolved to announce to the inhabitants of that kingdom, the motives that have induced these two sovereigns to this step, and the principles by which they are governed therein.

After having arbitrarily suppressed the rights and pretensions of the german princes in Alsace and Lorraine, and overset all interior order and good government; exercised against the sacred person of the king and his august family, innumerable injuries and violences, continued from day to day, and constantly renewed. Those who have usurped the reins of government have, at length, filled up the measure of their iniquities in causing an unjust war to be declared against his imperial majesty, and in attacking his provinces, situated in the low countries. Some of the possessions of the Germanic empire have been involved in this invasion, and others have escaped, only by submitting to the imperious menaces of the predominating faction, and of its emissaries.

His majesty the king of Prussia, uniting with his imperial majesty, by the ties of a strict and defensive alliance, as well as in his quality of preponderating member of the Germanic body, has not been able to refuse marching to the succour of his ally, and co estates; and it is in both these qualities, that he takes upon himself the defenc of that monarch and of Germany.

To these two interests are united another equally important and which the two sovereigns have much at heart—that of causing the anarchy existing in the interior of France to cease, to stay the assaults made upon the throne and the altar; to re-establish the legal authority; to restore to the king the liberty and safety of which he has been deprived, and place him in a situation to exercise the legitimate authority that of right belongs to him.

Convinced that the sound part of the nation abhors the excesses of a faction that subdues it, and that the greater number of the inhabitants wait with impatience the moment of auxiliary aid openly to declare themselves against their odious oppressors, his majesty the emperor, and his majesty the king of Prussia, call upon and invite them to return without delay to the paths of reason, of justice, of order, and of peace. —With these the undersigned general and commaader in chief of the two armies declares as follows.

1st. That, led into this war by irresistible motives, the two courts propose to themselves no other objects than the good of France without intending to enrich themselves by means of their conquests.

2d. That they do not intend to intermeddle in the interior affairs of France, but mean only to deliver the king, the queen, and the royal family from their caprivity, and to procure his most christian majesty the necessary security that the king may be enabled without danger or obstacle to call together such convocation or assembly as he may think proper, to assist in preserving that happiness to his subjects, which he has promised them, and to which he will contribute all that may depend upon him.

3d. The combined armies will protect all cities, burghs, villages, persons, and possessions, that shall submit to the king, and they will instantaneously contribute to the restoring of order, and a good police throughout all France.

4th. The national guards are called upon provisionally, to watch over the tranquility of the country, to the safety of the persons and effects of all French citizens, until the arrival of the troops of their imperial & royal majesties, or until it shall be otherways ordered under pain of being held personally responsible —On the other hand, such of the national guards as shall have fought against the troops of the allied courts, and shall be taken arms in hand, shall be treated as enemies, and punished as rebels to their king and as disturbers of the public peace.

5th. That the general officers, subalterns and soldiers of the troops of the french line are equally called upon to return to their ancient fealty, and instantly to submit to the king their lawful sovereign.

6th. That the members of the departments, the districts and municipalities are held equally responsible on their heads, and with all their goods and chattels for all crimes, fires, murders or attrocious acts, that they may not have used all their endeavors to prevent within their jurisdiction: they are further held provisionally to continue their functions until his most christian majesty shall be placed at full liberty to provide ultimately, or at least until to his name other steps shall be taken in the interval.

7th. The inhabitants of all cities, burroughs and and villages that shall dare defend themselves against the armies of their imperial and royal majesties, either to fire upon them in the open field or from any windows, doors, or opening of their houses, shall be immediately punished according to the rigor of the martial law, and their houses shall be demolished or burned; on the contrary, all inhabitants of the said cities, burghs, or villages, who shall hasten to the king, by opening their doors to the troops of their majesties, shall be instantly placed under their protection, their persons and effects shall remain under the safeguard of the laws, and care shall be taken to provide for the security of all and each one of them.

8th. The city of Paris and all its inhabitants without distinction, are held to summit immediatly, and without delay, to the king; and to assure to him as well as to the royal family, that inviolablity & respect which subjects owe to their sovereign by all the laws of nature and of nations. Their imperial and royal majesties render personally responsible of all events upon their heads, and to be tried in a summary military way, without the least hope of pardon, all members of the national assembly, the department, the district, the municipality, and the national guard of Paris, justices of the peace, and all others to whom it may belong. Their said majesties declaring, on the faith and word of an emperor and a king, that if the castle of the Thuilleries is either forced or insulted; that if the least violence—the least outrage be offered to his majesty, the queen, or the royal family—if immediate measures be not taken for their safety, their preservation and their liberty, that they will take an exemplary & ever memorable vengeance by delivering over the city of Paris to military execution and a total subversion, while the guilty revolters are receiving the punishment they will have merited.

Their imperial and royal majesties, on the contrary, promise to the inhabitants of the city of Paris, that they will use their good offices with his most christian majesty, to obtain pardon of all wrongs and errors that may have been heretofore done, and to take the most vigorous measures to ensure their persons and effects, if they immediately and exactly obey the present injunction.

Finally their majesties being unable to acknowledge any laws as existing in France except such as shall emanate from the king, enjoying a perfect liberty, they protest beforehand against the authenticity of any declarations which may be made in the name of his most christian majesty, as long as his sacred person, that of the queen, and the royal family shall not be really in safety; in consequence, their imperial and royal majesties invite and earnestly solicit his most christian majesty to name a city in his kingdom the most near to the frontiers into which he may be pleased to retire with his queen and family, under a strong and sufficient escort which shall be sent for that purpose, in order that his most christian majesty may call together the ministers and councillors he may think proper, or collect such convocation or assembly as may appear best to him to provide for the restoration of good order by the regular interior administration of his kingdom.

In a word, I do further declare and engage myself in my own name, and in my quality above mentioned to occasion to be every where observed by the troops entrusted to my command a good and exact discipline, promising to treat with mildness and moderation all well intentioned subjects that may appear peaceable and submissive, and to apply force only against such as shall be guilty of resistance or ill will.

It is for these reasons that I require and exhort all inhabitants of the kingdom in the strongest and most earnest manner, not to oppose the march and operations of the troops that I command, but rather to allow them free passage, and all such good will and assistance as circumstances may require.

Given at my head quarters, at Coblentz, the 25th July, 1792.

CHARLES WILLIAM FERDINAND,
Duke of Brunswick Lunenburg.

Business in Paris, we hear, was entirel at a stand;—all the shops and stores were shut— and upwards of two hundred thousand citizens of that city were under arms, determined to defend themselves and their liberties, to the last extremity. Every department was furnished in the best manner with cannon, &c.

As capt. Tingy has not heard of any misfortune befalling the Marquis de la Fayette, we may conclude, that valiant patriot soldier is safe at the head of his army.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEWYORK, *Sept.* 22.

By the latest accounts from the westward it appears that the indians discover a temper directly the reverse of pacific—that they have sacrificed col. Harden and major Truman, appears to be to true. That they have incessantly committed depredations on the frontiers—that within the bounds of the state of Kentucky alone, between forty and fifty persons have been killed or made prisoners since last spring; and a party of eighteen near fort Jefferson who were making hay, were lately attacked—one only escaped—and four that were taken prisoners were burnt by the Shawanese

Extract of a letter received from a respectable gentleman in Richmond (V.) dated July 7.

"*Good news for Mr.* ———, *our court has rejected the allowing the recovery of old British debts, until the treaty is fulfilled, by restoring the western posts. We say here, fulfil the treaty on their part, and we will readily do so on ours.*"

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Dunkirk, dated August 1, 1792.

"*Yesterday morning we left Lisle. About four miles on our route, at a small village between Lisle and Armentures, we met 8 Austrian deserters. At Armentures the citizens were keeping guard. The town appears entirely devoted to the nation.*

In all the villages along the road there were guard houses, where cannon were posted, and the citizens were doing duty. At Bergues, which is a fortified town, new ramparts and ditches were making, and the people all alive in preparing for the reception of the Austrians.

"*We came at length to Dunkirk. Here also steps were taking for the defence of the place; cannon dragging through the streets to the ramparts, people employed on the works, &c It is said that an attack is to be made here The troops of the line now at Dunkirk, are the regiment of Auxerrois complete except the grenadiers, which are on the frontiers, a battalion of the regiment of Penthievre, and one of the Swiss guards. These with the national guard amount to about 5000 men. Soon after our arrival here, the decree came down from the national assembly, giving their faction to a foreign legion, when eighty foreigners, principally Dutch patriots, resident in this place, enrolled their names to serve in it.*

"*As it is our intention to come to England from this place, we can give you no more news on the affairs of France, and therefore I shall close my letter with a few observations made in the course of this little tour.*

"*There is one circumstance, not generally known in England, which will always give the French a decided*

advantage in every general action. It is the great superiority of their artillery over that of the Austrians. This fact is admitted by both armies. To this is to be attributed the great loss which the Austrians have suffered in many actions, where the French have experienced very little loss at all.

"There is another fact, and a very important one, that is certainly not known on your side of the water, which is that the soldiers of France hold those of Austria in the most sovereign contempt. How often have I heard it said in England, "What will these undiciplined soldiers do against the Austrians and Prussians, where all is obedience and order!" And yet nothing is more true than (except the affair of poor Dillon) that the Austrians have been uniformly beaten in the various skirmishes that have taken place since the war begun. I do not mean to say by this, that the Austrians have always run away, but that the advantage has been always on the side of the French. It is remarkable too, that the soldiers of the national guard have uniformly done more than the soldiers of the line. Upon these the French nation count The affair of Otchies in which none but citizen soldiers were employed, has rendered them dreadful to the Austrians. In my last letter I told you the most favorable account made them lose 400 men: but it is now known, that one German regiment, when mustered after the action, was deficient near 500 men The Austrians are so enraged at this affair, that they have given out that they will hang every blue coat that they can catch (for the national soldiers are dressed in blue, but the troops of the line in white.) The Austrian officers too, acknowledged at Menin, that the national soldiers were the most formidable. "We are not afraid—said they—to meet the national troops. If we kill their officers, they are broken. If they are made to retreat, they retreat in a regular way. But as to these little ragged citizens, we never know when we have done with them. If their officers are killed, they appoint other heads, and all are as well skilled to command as to obey. There is no such thing as breaking them. If we fancy they have retreated, and advance, we are assailed soon behind walls, bushes, banks, &c" This is the opinion of the Austrian officers concerning the national guards, and a very happy circumstance it is for France, that these in particular should have acquitted themselves so well, because of these France has her millions to have recourse to. I shall only add, that in the accounts which come from the French camps are daily feats of the most brilliant heroism in individuals, and that the inhabitants of the little village of Redemark, which is on the frontiers, and soon expects to be attacked, have come to a resolution to live free or die. In consequence of this, every man in the village, without exception, has subscribed his name to the following article: "That whenever the attack commences, they will deliberate on the practicability of cutting their way with the bayonet through the Austrian army to Thionville. If this appears practicable, they will attempt it, if not, they will admit the enemy into town, and blow up the enemy and themselves together." Since this resolution, the place for the magazine has been chosen, and the powder laid."

BOSTON, *September* 10.

From the West Indies.

Captain William Lynde arrived at New-London, left Port au Prince on the 8th ult, by whom we have the following intelligence.—That on the 15th of July, the coloured army in number about 2500 marched into the town, under arms, and a treaty of peace was settled, but 'tis feared not to be lasting—but that at present all is at peace with the mulattoes and whites—but that the negroes are still in insurrection on the plains and north coast—very little produce is to be had, and 'tis very dangerous to go into that country, and that the negroes seemed determined never to be brought under their former subjection, that they fear an attack on the town by them —No troops have yet arrived from France—that on the 4th of August the declaration of war against the Emperor of Germany was published there, with orders to put all things in the best situation for defence possible—that by accounts from Aux-Cayes, the negroes had stormed a small fort, a little distance from the town and that very few of the garrison escaped alive—so that the the situation of the colony is yet terrible.

Capt. Egar, arriv'd at Philadelphia on the 22d ult. from Cape Francois, in 12 days with 22 passengers. The disturbances at the Cape have little appearance of ceasing. The commander in chief had given great disgust, by sending back the troops to old France, which were sent out for the defence of the islands. The mulattoes are in the full enjoyment of liberty, but will not act against the negroes, who continue as turbulent as ever. They made a very desperate attack on Fort Dauphin, about 3 or 4 days prior to Capt. Eagar's departure from the island, but were repulsed with very inconsiderable loss on the part of the garrison, although the slaughter of the blacks could not have been under four or five hundred This fort which is situate between the Cape and Fort Crispin, is of such consequence, that had it been taken, the Cape must have inevitably fallen next. The negro camp is so near the Cape, that the noise of their firing is heard every night. All the plantations, except one or two, are destroyed by the negroes, and on these they are constantly making repeated attempts.

"We think ourself immortal."

A fact—A few days since, a lady, in the 89th year of her age, was applied to by a relative, to know to what place he wished to be removed, on account of the smallpox; and was surprised to hear her say, to none; as she intended now to be inoculated; giving as a reason for the determination, that she had already been obliged to move *three times* on account of the infection; and if she did not take it now, that perhaps in *twenty or twenty five years* she should *again* be necessitated to remove out of town.

BENNINGTON, *October* 5.

The annual election of governor, lieutenant governor and other officers of state takes place at Rutland on Thursday next, when the legislature commences its sitting for the dispatch of public business.

The subject of establishing manufactories, which has been so strongly recommended by a late writer in the Vermont Herald, and was published in the Gazette, it is hoped & expected will claim the early attention of the ensuing session of assembly.

The kingdom of France, say the last accounts from thence, was never more generally united than since the declaration of the nation's being in danger by the assembly—every town and village is arming and swear to live free or die in the attempt.

The french resident in Constantinople, according to a letter from that city, declared in confidence that an army of 100,000 Turks will shortly march into Hungary; this would be a powerful diversion in favor of the French cause. The loss by the fire at Valenciennes is estimated at 200,000 livres—It is pretty fully ascertained that this misfortune was not occasioned by accident.

The Western Inland Lock Navigation Company

In the state of Newyork.

Want to engage, by contract, the following mechanics and laborers.

40 Carpenters, in four companies, of ten each.
10 Masons, in one company.
5 Miners.
1 Blacksmith.
2 Lime burners.
200 able bodied labourers, in eight companies.

THE master carpenter and master mason to contract for the wages, per day, of himself and his company. None but actual carpenters and masons will be employed; to be engaged for six months, that is from the fifteenth of May next to the fifteenth of November following, unless sooner discharged; to begin work, on each day, at sunrise to be allowed one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, until the 15th of June—from thence until the 15th of August, two hours for dinner, and thence forward one hour, and then to work until sun set—To be allowed no provisions or liquor at the expense of the company, but as it may be inconvenient for them to provide their own provisions and liquor, good salted pork, salted beef, and fresh meat when it can be procured, flour, pease, indian meal and rum, will be provided, and sold to them at the first cost, with only the expense of the transportation added thereto

Each company will be allowed four shillings per day to hire a cook to dress their victuals: kettles for cooking and wooden bowls will be furnished them at the expense of the navigation company; but they must find their own bedding and tools.

After having been employed thirty days, they will be paid for fifteen days, and regularly thereafter, they will be paid at the end of thirty days, until they are discharged when they will receive pay for the first fifteen days withheld of the first month's pay unless they shall forfeit it by quitting the service without leave, before the time is expired, for which they shall engage. No wages will be allowed during the time they may be unable to work through sickness, nor any for Sundays.

The miners, blacksmith and lime burners to be engaged on the same terms with the carpenters. The miners and blacksmith together to be allowed a cook, the lime burners to cook for themselves.

Any person who will engage to procure a company of twentyfive good able bodied laborers, and constantly attend to see that they perform their work shall be allowed one dollar per day, and the laborers will be allowed half a dollar per day; a cook will be allowed to each company. They must find their own provisions and liquor, which they may purchase on the same terms with the carpenters and others; they are to work the same hours on each day, and will be paid in like manner, and engaged for the like time. No wages will be allowed them when they are sick and do not work, nor on Sundays.

Kettles & wooden bowls will be found them; they must find their own bedding. Tools to work with will be found them, for which the overseers must give receipts, and if lost or embezzled, the party losing or embezzling must pay for them; they must also pay for those they break unless the broken tools be returned to the storekeeper.

Proposals will be received by Barent Bleecker, esq. treasurer to the company, in this city: and must be delivered on or before the 25th day of October and on the next day an answer will be given by the directors of the company,

PH. SCHUYLER, JER. V. RENSSELAER. E. WATSON, } Committee.

Albany, Sept. 17, 1792. 9t

District of Vermont, Supervisor's office, at Bennington, September 4th, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the invalid pensioners resident within the state of Vermont, that payment will be made at this office of the respective sums due from the 4 h day of March to the 5th day of September 1792, under the usual regulations, published in an advertisement upon this subject by the honorable the Secretary at War.

NOAH SMITH, *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Vermont*

☞ The several printers in this state are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months. 19-2m

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792.

AN *extension* of the post roads having been desired, from *Bennington* in VERMONT to *Stockbridge* in MASSACHUSETTS—and from *Rutland* to *Windsor*, and from *Rutland* to *Fairhaven* in VERMONT; proposals for carrying mails on those routs at the expense of the contractors will be received at the general post office until the fifteenth day of November next.

Persons offering such proposals, must state the days and hours when they will receive & deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

The contractors, respectively, will have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets on these roads for hire; and be authorized to receive, to their own use, all the postages which shall arise on letters, packets and newspapers by them carried, at the rates established by law: but must carry, free of postage, such letters and packets as by law are or shall be declared *free*.

For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar, and for the non-performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles distance, as far as the failure extends.

The persons whom the contractors shall designate for post-masters on these routs,—previous to their acting as such, must be approved by the post-master general, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compensations with the contractors, towhom alone they are to account for all the postages they shall receive. The same oaths must be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-master General,

One Shilling (Newyork Currency) Reward.

RUN *away from the subscriber, on the 27th inst. an indented apprentice boy, named Nathan Meads, in the twentieth year of his age, about four feet eight or nine inches high, dark complexioned, rather thin favored; had on when he went away, a short sailor's jacket, and a handkerchief tied on his head. Whoever will take up said boy and give information to his master, shall receive the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.*

ICHABOD WEST.

Pittstown, Sept. 28th, 1792. 9t

THE *creditors to the estate of widow Mary Searls, late of Arlington, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, are hereby notified—That the court of probate for the district of Manchester, has appointed us commissioners, to receive and examine such claims as may be brought against said estate, and that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the second and third Wednesdays in November, and second Weanesday in December next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.*

NATHAN CANFIELD,
ELI BROWNSON.

Arlington, Oct. 1, 1792. 9t

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session at Windsor, in 1791, grant a tax of one half penny on each acre of land in the township of Hinesburgh, in the county of Chittenden, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town—These are therefore to give notice to the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to pay said tax in labor on said road, any time between the first day of October and first day of June next, on application to the subscribers, who are a committee appointed to superintend said business.*

SIMEON HINE,
GERSHOM BOSTWICK,
JOB SPAFFORD.

Hinsburgh, 6th Sept. 1792. 7B9

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

AMANDA AND AMATOR.
REAL LIFE.

AMANDA's form kind nature could not mend,
Nor more true graces in a female blend;
While by her beauty coldest hearts are fir'd,
Her mental sweetness seems by heaven inspir'd.
The social frankness, and habitual ease,
Amanda joins the happy art to please;
No affectation is to her ally'd,
While conscious virtue is her only pride.

True to her friends, to all mankind the same,
Goodness her title, loveliness her name!
She gains from virtues friends her due reward,
While envy views her with a forc'd regard.
Such is Amanda; worthy, kind, and fair;
Few mortal beings may with her compare:
Amator is her friend; and 'tis his pride,
Since virtue, honor, truth with her reside.

Of social temper, and of mind serene,
Amator relishes each happy scene;
Envying none their riches, or their power,
Contentedly enjoys the passing hour.
Benevolence inspires his manly heart,
To act the worthy, generous, friendly part;
He makes the general welfare life's great end,
And serves with constancy his worthy friend;
The world's his home, mankind his kindred are,
All worthy objects his attention share;
But still his friendship he reserves for those,
In whom the strictest faith he may repose.

If different sexes may pure friendship claim,
Without fond love, or love's enchanting name,
May not Amator and Amanda be,
True, genuine friends; and yet from censure free.

Patience in a punt.

AN ANECDOTE.

THE late doctor Franklin used to observe, that of all the amusements which the ingenuity of man had devised for the purpose of recreation, none required the exercise of the most patient attention so much as as *angling*, a remark which he generally enforced with the following anecdote.

"About six oclock on a fine morning, in the summer, (said the doctor) I sat out from Philadelphia on a visit to a friend at the distance of fifteen miles; and passing a brook where a gentleman was angling, I enquired if he had caught any thing?"—"No, sir, (said he) I have not been here long, only about two hours."—I wished him a good morning, and pursued my way —On my return in the evening, I found him fixed to the same indentical spot, and again enquired if he had had any sport?—"Very good sir," (said he) "Caught a great many fish?"—"None at all."—"Had a great many bites, I suppose;"—"Not one; but I had *a most glorious nibble.*"

WANTED,
At the SLAUGHTER HOUSE of the subscriber, in LANSINGBURGH,
Two hundred head of good

Beef Cattle;

Rising four years old, a part of which are wanted by the 15th of September.
ANNANIAS PLATT.
Lansingburgh, 29th Aug. 1792. 15 6w

Three pair of second hand
POTASH KETTLES,
FOR SALE,
Cheap for cash or pot and pearl ashes.
Apply to
CALDWELL & MYNDERSE.
Manchester August 31.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the district of Fairhaven, commissioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of John Curtis, late of Worthington, in the state of Massachusetts, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice—That we shall attend the business of our appointment, at the dwellinghouse of Edmund Bigelow, Esq. in Middletown, on the second and third Mondays in October next, from two o'clock p. m. until six, on each of said days.
DAVID CLARK,
HEZEKIAH MEHURIN.
Middletown, Aug. 29, 1792. 6t8

THE subscribers for erecting mile stones through Bennington county, are informeds that they are nearly completed; it is therefore expected they will pay the several sums by them subscribed to Mr. Isaac Farwell, of Dorset, or to me the subscriber, in Bennington, immediately.
21st Sept. 1792. *DAVID ROBINSON.*

A fresh supply of

Drugs & Medicines,

Have arrived, and are for sale at the medicinal store of A. SHEPHARD.

Just come to hand, and now ready for sale at the store of the subscriber, an ELEGANT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SUMMER GOODS,

AMONGST which are, plain and striped nankeens, plain striped and figured muslins, muslin shawls and handkerchiefs, calicoes chintzes and linnen, men's fine hats, ladies dunstable, leghorn and willow hats, jacket patterns, fancy, cotton, hemp, and worsted stockings, fans, wool cards, teas, rum, gin, wine, tobacco, snuff, spice, mustard, pepper, coffee, chocolate, saltshad, rock salt.

A beautiful assortment of
CROCKERY,
Both common and china glazed, cutlery and stone ware, together with a variety of other goods, to make out an assortment, but too tedious to mention —all which are suitable to the season.
GEORGE M'ELCHERAN.
Bennington, June 8, 1792.

PARDON.

ALL deserters from the recruiting rendezvous at Bennington, who will return to their duty within twomonths from this day, shall be ensured a pardon and exemption from punishment: but those who neglect this opportunity, and are taken and tried as deserters, inevitably suffer death; agreeable to an order of the commander in chief of the United States troops. *Published by order of Capt.* EATON,
JAMES UNDERHILL, *Lieut. 3rd United States regiment, commandant at the recruiting rendezvous in Bennington.*
Bennington, 20th Sept. 1792. 7t9

WAR DEPARTMENT,
August 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for 6 months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person giving the same is in fact an invalid and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the, time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before receited, must produce a special letter, of

I, A. B of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Application of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the president
of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of war.*

☞ *The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.*

STOLEN out of a pasture in Tinmouth, on Wednesday nightlast, a dark bay horse, has no white about him, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, has his mane cut on the near side. Stolen, at the same time, a saddle somewhat worn, with a check'd red and white saddlecloth and a bridle.

A handsome reward will be given and necessary charges paid to any person who will discover the thief, by
JOHN WOODBURY.
Rutlad, September 8th, 1792.

Strayed or stolen,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 20th of September instant, a black french mare, about six years old, a natural trotter, shod before, about 14 hands high, has a hole through the left ear, a white stripe in her face, one white hind foot. Whoever will secure said mare and give information to the owner, aforesaid, so that he may obtain her again, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, ABIJAH SNOW.
Plainfield, county of Hampshire, Massachusetts,
Sept. 24, 1792 8to

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Addison, commissioners, to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Joseph Baker, late of Ferrisburgh in the county of Addison, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Louden Case of Addison, on the first, second and third Mondays of November next, from one o'clock till eight p m. No accounts will be allowed without being properly attested. BENJAMIN PAIN,
SAMUEL STRONG,
Sept 29. 1792. JOSEPH CALDWELL.

GUILDHALL.

THE proprietors and landowners of Guildhall in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed that at their legal meeting held by adjournment at the house of Christopher S. Barley, in said Guildhall, on the 11th day of July 1792; the said proprietors and landowners did vote a tax of £2: 16: 9 L. M. on each original right, (public rights excepted) it being for the purpose of paying the expense of surveying, making roads, and other intervening charges: likewise, at time and place aforesaid, the proprietors and settlers did vote a tax of one pound two shillings and seven pence on each settler's lot or share, being their proportion of said tax; and the same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, as has been heretofore advertised.—These are therefore to notify said proprietors and land owners, that unless they pay said tax and legal cost, to me the subscriber at Guildhall aforesaid, on or before the 6th day of November next, so much of each delinquent proprietor's right will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, on the said 6th day of November next, at ten o'clock forenoon, as will pay said tax and legal cost. The names of the delinquent grantees, with the sum of two pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence on each right, are as follow, unless otherwise marked.

Elihu Hall, 34s2	Medad Dudley
John Benham	Abraham Kimberlee
John Benham, jun.	Nathaniel Chancey
John Hall, 5th,	Damories Hall, jun.
Ebenezer Blakesley	Daniel Warner
Ashbel Stiles	Comfort Sage
Enos Todd	Thomas Darling
Joshua Ray	John Moss
Samuel Whittlesey	Thomas Dodd
Chancey Whittlesey	Philip Mortimore
Charles Whittlesey	Rev. Samuel Hall
Elisha Whittlesey	Theophilus Doolittle
John Harpen, jun.	Richard Allop
Peter Russel	Andrew Andrews
Samuel S Bedle	John M' Cleave
Walter Munson	Samuel Mansfield
Thomas Ray	Thomas Rice
Joel Tharp	Jonathan Blanchard
Hester Mackey	Samuel Mix
Simon Tuttle	Giles Dayton
Ithemar Tuttle	Gersham Todd
Aaron Tuttle	William Gould
Titus Tuttle	Benjamin Thomas
David Sharp	William Prindle
John Blakesley	John Harpen, jun.
Timothy Barker	James Matthews
Oliver Dudley	

Note—The five last rights are likewise to be sold for a former ten dollar tax, granted February 15, 1787, as has been heretofore advertised, at the time and place aforesaid, with legal cost. Likewise the following settlers lots, viz. No. 2, voted to James Rosbrooke. No. 3, voted to David Hopkinson. No. 4, to Samuel How. No. 5 and 6, voted to Elezer Rosbrooks. No. 7 and 8, voted to Colonels Bucknam and Grout. No. 9 and 10, voted to Reuben and Simon How. No. 11, to George Wheeler. No. 12, to Benoni Cutler, each 22s7, with legal cost.
SAMUEL HOW, Collector.
Sept. 10, 1792. 8Wo

Manchester, Sept. 27 1792.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 23d instant, a bright bay mare, dark mane and tail, 14 hands high one white foot before and one behind, a star in her forehead, trots and canters, about 12 years old, and supposed to be spavin'd in her off hind leg, also a saddle near half worn, one of the forward nails broken, green baize covering and surcingle blue saddle cloth, one briale with silver plated round tips and buckles, whoever will take up said horse and thief so that the owner can have justice done him, shall have ten dollars reward and all necessary charges paid, or five dollars, for either of them. JOHN HOPKINS.

The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 20, of Vol. X.] FRIDAY, October, 12, 1792. [Whole No. 468.

Printed and published (every Friday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

WANTED,

At the Slaughter-House of the subscriber, in Lansingburgh,

Two hundred head of good

Beef Cattle;

Rising four years old, a part of which are wanted by the 15th of September.

ANNANIAS PLATT.

Lansingburgh, 29th Aug. 1792. 15-6w

A fresh supply of

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Three pair of second hand

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FOR SALE,

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Manchester August 31.

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A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Both common and china glazed, cutlery and stone ware, together with a variety of other goods, too tedious to mention—all which are for sale cheap for the season.

GEORGE McILCHERAN.

Bennington, June 8, 1792.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792.

AN extension of the post roads having been desired from *Bennington* in VERMONT to *Stockbridge* in MASSACHUSETTS—and from *Rutland* to *Windsor*, and from *Rutland* to *Fairhaven* in VERMONT; proposals for carrying mails on those roads at the expense of the contractors will be received at the general post office until the fifteenth day of November next.

Persons offering such proposals, must state the days and hours when they will receive & deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

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For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar, and for the non performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles distance, as far as the failure extends.

The persons whom the contractors shall designate for post-masters on these roads,—previous to their acting as such, must be approved by the post-master general, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compensations with the contractors, to whom alone they are to account for all the postages they shall receive. The same oaths must be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Post-master General.

MISCELLANY.

MONITOR.

To YOUNG MEN of every description and profession.

BELOVED YOUNG MEN.

NOTHING is more universally approved than benevolence, the exercise of it will always excite to seek the welfare and happiness of our fellow creatures, more especially of our offspring. Our happiness in this world, will usually be found to keep pace with our conduct in life, and our conduct be it good or bad, will be likely to produce its likeness in our offspring; therefore, from a principle of love to them we are called to circumspection in our speech and behavior, and so far as we are influenced to reverence the Deity and treat our fellow creatures according to the golden rule—so far we enjoy ourselves, and set a good example before them.

The design of the present address, is to take a view of, and guard against the danger we are in of being robbed and spoiled of the above enjoyments, by examples of profaneness, which to the shame of the christian name have abounded among us: A practice universally confessed to be altogether unprofitable, so that no benefit or advantage can possibly arise from it, but the negative is not all: Positive mischiefs arise; it being in the nature of it a contempt for the Deity, it must be hurtful to the mind stained with the guilt, as putting it at a distance from, and dread of the contemned Deity; it is hurtful as it throws every thing out of order where it prevails, and there can be no rational enjoyment, there again it is hurtful as the example tends to poison the minds of the unwary and unthinking children and youth that are within hearing. But how especially dreadful is it when a parent comes home amongst his children, and instead of mutual joy, praise and thanksgiving on meeting together all well, some passionate profaneness makes all shudder.

Whence can this evil arise? I will hint at one cause, leaving other causes to be reflected on. One cause I am persuaded is ignorance of the true character of God who is essential love and manifests himself in the character of the Saviour; ignorant of his nature and character, have we not in the madness of our folly called upon essential love to put our malice and hatred into execution; upon the Saviour, to damn and destroy those we have been displeased with—how disrespectful and affronting is this.

Besides he is the father of the whole family, the disobedient and obedient are his children, for we are his offspring; shall we then not only call on the Saviour to turn destroyer, but call upon the father to destroy his own offspring—let us look at it a little in our own minds.

How degrading and abusive to our maker and ourselves, to call on him to damn our servant, our house, our vessel, or any thing that displeases us, as if we would engage him to take a side with our peevish, fretful temper on all occasions, which will judge every displeasing person and thing to deserve damnation and call for the immediate execution of it—which conduct manifests the authors, really deserving what they judge others to.

Well for them, well for us all, that God is the unchangeable Almighty Savior, or what would become of us!

My beloved brethren. If this subject should appear of sufficient importance, it might be well to have it introduced into every collection and society of men, to be considered & the sense of the individuals taken, and if any should have been so unhappy as to have contracted a disagreeable habit, perhaps the wisdom of the society may hit upon some significant look that might have a tendency to remind and reclaim such a brother.

Let it be by universal consent viewed in its proper light abandoned, discountenanced and discouraged.

I write unto you young men, because ye are strong, and by your united efforts, accompanied with the divine blessing, may overcome this wicked practice. Reverence for the Deity, respect to our own and our neighbours peace and tranquility of mind, regard to posterity, and to the honor and welfare of the union, are all woven together in one consolidated motive hereunto.

But perhaps some will be ready to say, why is this address to all, methinks young ministers might have been left out, it is hoped they are not in danger, perhaps their danger is not so visible, but they should take heed they do not in their preaching represent that God as an enemy and destroyer, whose character is father and Savior.

But why are all classed together might some one say, I might have been left out, for I am not profane, I abhor the practice; such would do well to take a hint from the wise man if thou hast thought evil, lay thine hand upon thy mouth. If we are disposed to unite in reformation we should strike at the root, and watch against the first motion in our hearts, for as the churning of milk bringeth forth butter, and the wringing of nose bringeth forth blood, so the agitation of the latent principle of wrath, if not carefully watched against, bringeth forth strife, in the outward expression of it, and there is no person that is acquinted with what proceeds out of the heart of man, but must see his call, to take his place and part, in the work of reformation.

That it may be attended speedily and universally is the ardent wish of a hearty friend to the United States of America, from the most respected, honored and well beloved president to the poorest member of the union.

AN ELDER BROTHER.

FROM THE NORTHERN STAR.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

Happening to be travelling in the country yesterday, at a little distance from Belfast, I observed the following notice stuck upon the end of a house:

"All spirited persons who approve of the French revolution, and rejoice in the demolition of despotism, are intreated to assemble at the Trench Mallusk, on the morning of Saturday the 14th of this inst. July, with each a green cockade, for the purpose of proceeding to Belfast, to join in the celebration of the glorious revolution of France, which is to take place that day. The company, attended with music, will leave the Trench exactly at six o'clock.—Trench, July 5, 1792.

"N. B. It would be deemed an insult to your understanding, as well as your knowlege, to enumerate reasons to excite your attendance on that day; let it suffice, therefore, that you are called upon to re-

joice in, and to shew your approbation of *the emancipation of twentyfive millions of people*, from a state of the most abject slavery, who, by their own efforts, have raised themselves to *liberty*, in the highest and most emphatic sense of the word."

I copied the above with a pencil, and as it tends to shew that the principles of *liberty* are making a rapid progress, and are understood in the country as well as in the town, I have sent it to you, and if you think it worthy to be inserted in your useful paper, by doing so you will oblige your constant reader.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WARSAW, *July* 4.

THE latest accounts from the army of Prince Joseph Poniatowski, mention his being now posted near Dubno. In his march from Ostrog, his rear guard was continually engaged with the enemy, by which the russians lost 200 men, and our troops about 40.

July 13. We have received accounts here that the Polish army, under Prince Joseph Poniatowski, near Polonnoc, has suffered a great loss from the Russians

On the 7th inst. the Polish army, consisting of 25,000 men, approached the Russians, whose numbers we have no accounts of. Prince Poniatowski was just absent; thus the army was without a head. The Russians no sooner appeared, but the Polish national troops were immediately struck with a panic terror and put to flight.

Two Polish generals, either through inclination or fear, went over to the Russians. A reinforcement of 20,000 men for this army was on the march, and it is much apprehended they will meet with the Russians unprepared.

The loss of our defeated army consists of the whole field equipage, 49 guns, 227 bags of gunpowper, 1475 firelocks, 50,000 cartriges, 24,000 sacks of flour, 5,000 sacks of oats, 25 cart loads of hay, 2800 pieces of cloth, 470 ammunition waggons, and the chest of war; 1737 men were killed, 437 wounded, and 1247 taken prisoners. This affair cost the Russians nothing, since the Polish army made no resistance.

On the 10th of July the king and the whole *corps de reserve* that was encamped in the adjacent districts, marched and fixed their camp in the neighborhood of Prague (in Poland) on the opposite banks of the Vistula.

BRESLAW, *July* 21.

The report of the defeat of the polish army commanded by Prince Poniatowski, is not confirmed, and from the accounts which have been received, it seems to be a false one, as they mention nothing neither of the absence of Prince Poniatowski the treason of one or more of the generals, or the total defeat of the army.

PARIS, *August* 3.

"The national assembly to the national guards of Paris, and to their brothers in arms, the national guards to the several departments of the kingdom, come to Paris in order to repair the camp at Soisons, or to join the armies on the frontiers.

"CITIZEN SOLDIERS,

"The representatives of the people whose lively solicitude watches unceasingly over all parts of the kingdom, think it their duty to inform you of the dangers that threaten you. The enemies of the constitution redouble their efforts to destroy your force by dividing it. It is in the names that liberty which you adore; it is in the name of the law, to which you have sworn to be faithful that they have the audacity to sow so fatal dissentions among you. Artfully perverting every circumstance, reviving every prejudice, inflaming every mind, they strive, from district to district, from division to division, to lead you on to actual crimes, and make you turn your arms against one another. They want to introduce among you anarchy and civil discord, those terrible precursors of despotism; they wish to deliver you, without defence, to the powers leagued against your liberty, your independence, and your happiness.

"Citizen soldiers, mark the precipice over which they wish you to fall. The representatives of the nation have shewn it to you; they have no more fears on your account. Your patriotism, your fidelity, the interest of your country and your own, all assure them, that apprized of the perfidious plots against your safety, no force will be able to vanquish you, because no seduction will be able to disunite you."

Proclamation by the king, for the maintenance of public tranquility.

"The king cannot see, without profound indignation, the acts of violence by which the public tranquility for several days past has been disturbed in the capital, individual liberty outraged, the safety of persons and property endangered. His majesty would think himself the accomplice of such excesses, if he suffered them in silence to be committed before his eyes, and the blood of frenchmen to be sprinkled, to use a strong expression, on the walls of his palace, on the gates of the national assembly. If armed men are capable of forgetting that there exist laws, the guardians and protectors of liberty and lives of citizens, his majesty will never forget that he is invested with the national power, but to maintain the execution of those laws. He has already directed the minister of justice to denounce to his commissioner in the criminal tribunal; the crimes perpetrated yesterday. He has to day enjoined the department, the municipality, all public officers, civil and military, to employ all the means given them by the constitution, to re-establish order and peace. He invites all the citizens to concord, to respect for the constituted authorities, to zeal for maintaining tranquility; and in case of its being disturbed afresh he enjoins all the friends of their country and of liberty to give force to the law.

At Paris July 31st, 1792, 4th year of liberty.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

(Undersigned) "CHAMPION."

The general council of the department of Morbihan, have prohibited the circulation (till the national assembly ordered otherwise) of thirteen incendiary newspapers.

This morning the capital was on the point of being a scene of confusion and bloodshed—on account of the populace receiving information that there were a large quantity of arms concealed in the kings, palace; they had assembled in vast numbers in the Fauxbourgh St. Antoine, &c. but the *virtuous* PETION arriving and assuring them to the contrary they dispersed without any bad consequences.

The present plan of the Jacobins adopted in their cavern on the 25th ult. is as follows:

1. To suspend the king. 2. To form an executive council instead of him. 3. To abolish the civil list forever, and that all the king's expences and those of his family shall be defrayed by the national treasury. The quantum to be fixed every year by the national assembly. Those accounts to be published yearly. That this plan be sent, not to the thirtyeight departments as was at first intended but to the 44,000 municipalities of the kingdom.

August 6. The principal alarm of the capital yesterday, between one and two o'clock in the morning, was occasioned by above 700 persons in uniforms, who were observed to pass along Poissoniere-street, with two pieces of cannon, the traces and trains of which were muffled to prevent any noise; the silence observed in this march, and these persons being soon discovered to be the Marseilois, the alarm flew to the palace, that they were marching there directly; the council was immediately assembled. M. Dejoly and M. Dubonchage wrote off immediately to the mayor, M. le Roux, a municipal officer on night duty, and M. Cardot, of the police. The letters were written by the ministers in great apparent confusion, as that to M. Cardot was thus:

"M. Cardot; come; make haste to the palace; come quickly, you, and your scarf; your friends and brothers will be there. 'One o'clock after midnight."

This alarm was soon dissipated by a letter from M. Petion, stating that it was only the Marseilois changing from their barracks in Nouvelle France to the Cordeliers in the rue de St. Observance, and that to avoid any commotion in the capital, he had thus ordered their removal by night.

The Swiss guards were, however, doubled.

By three in the morning, the council having retired, the king, oppressed with anxiety, went down the great stair case to walk in the garden, in face of all the centinels, to whom he even spoke as he passed. He walked alone, but was followed by two servants at a distance; he was dressed in an old white cloth robe de chambre; as he approached the Pont tournant, the centinels on duty recollecting the king, called out to him; his majesty explained, but the guard cried out to arms, and that the king wanted to escape; the alarm was general: the king sent for the major, stated the fact, and all remained quiet. However, yesterday it was currently reported that the king was disguised as a peasant, and that M. de la Rouchefoucault, and Messrs. Narbonne Liancourt, Rochambeau, and others, were in wait for him at the Barriere de la Conference, and had been arrested.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

July 25. On motion of the military committee it was decreed, that every cammander of a fortified place, who shall surrender before a practible breach is made in it, or without sustaining at least one assault, if there be an interior entrenchment, shall be punished with death.

That fortified places being the property of the whole nation, in no case can the inhabitants or administrative bodies of such places require the commander to surrender, on pain of being treated as rebels and traitors to their country.

The following extraordinary case was referred by one of the criminal tribunals to the assembly:

"A woman *two months gone with child*, had run some melted lead into her husband's ear, who instantly expired. The culprit made the most ample confession, and excused herself by saying, that she loved her husband tenderly, but she should not resist the *inclinations of a woman in her situation.*

"We have consulted the faculty on this point, and they have unanimously declared, that the LONGINGS of a woman with child might be such as to induce her to commit so horrible a deed, without her own volition.

"We request the assembly to direct us how to proceed on this subject.

July 26. The assembly decreed, that a legion composed entirely of foreigners, should be raised under the name of Legion Blanche Etrangers. It is to consist of 2622 men, of whom 500 are to be mounted on horseback.

M. Gaudet, in the name of the commission of public safety, presented the project of an address to the king requesting him, "in the name of their common country, and from regard to his own interest, to banish from about his person, all those who are the objects of public mistrust, and the cause of the present alarming and fatal inactivity.

M. Brissot then rose, and in a long and eloquent speech, deprecated precipitation, which according to him would produce a civil war.

He observed, that the king ought not to be tried, until all France should be convinced of his perfidy.

He concluded by moving. 1st, That the committee should bring in a report concerning those cases in which a sovereign might be considered as having abdicated his royalty: and 2dly, Whether an abdication had now really taken place? He recommended an address to the nation.

Mr. Arena moved that the late ministry be punish- without excepting one individual, as being guilty of having betrayed the nation.

MEMEL, July 22.

We are strongly of opinion that your hopes in favor of the Poles will be shortly blasted, and that their situation will be worse than ever; 80.000 Prussians are ordered to their frontiers; such as fled at the approach of the Russians, are commanded to live in garisoned cities or leave Prussia immediately, and the transport of powder and lead over the frontiers is strongly prohibited.

LONDON, *July* 19.

The Austrians and Prussians have, it is said, finally determined to form immediate arrangements for advancing to Paris, which they are resolved to capture on or before the 23d of October next.

August 10. There are two camps, the one before Arlon above d'Obauge, the other between Longwy and Montmedy, near St. Leger. Fortunately for us La Fayette's army is arrived, and fortunately too for Flanders, for the enemy have followed his motions.

He has just attacked the two camps above mentioned, and was near taking both. His success would have been complete, if three officers of Austrians had not deserted as he put his troops in motion. They were pursued, but escaped and alarmed the country.

August 11. A letter from Nancy says, "that since France has been declared to be in danger, the devotion of the citizens to the cause of liberty has been truly splendid. An account of it read in the commons of Sharburg electrified all hearts—the Mayor said, I have already one son upon the frontier in the service of the nation. I have but one more capable of bearing arms, and I offer him to my country." The son, who was present, leaped on his father's neck, embraced him, and signed the engagement. M. Tomassin, a Notable, imitated the example, and with the same zeal and tenderness, offered his two sons. Crowds followed them, and entered into the engagement as volunteers, to defend their country. A citizen, (an artist) was heard to complain that he could not follow the example of the rest; "I have an aged mother; if I should go, said he, she will want bread" Mara Baer, the Jew, heard him say this, and immediately took out of his pocket 500 livres, which he gave him for his tent equipage—go, said he, inscribe your name, and as long as your mother lives, I will maintain her; after the council general comes with me to a notary, I will seal the engagement.' The artist instantly went to the table, and with joy sparkling in his eyes, entered his name.'

STATE PAPER.

Additional Declaration of his most serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, addressed to the inhabitants of France.

The declaration which I have addressed to the inhabitants of France, dated Quarters General at Coblentz, July 25, must have sufficiently made known the firm resolves of their majesties the Emperor and the King of Prussia, when they entrusted me with the command of their combined armies. The liberty and the safety of the sacred persons of the King, Queen and Royal Family, being one of the principal motives which have determined their imperial and Royal Majesties to act in concert; I have made

known, by my said declaration to the inhabitants of Paris, my resolve to inflict on them the most terrible punishments, if the least insult should be offered to his most christian Majesty, for whom the city of Paris is particularly responsible.

Without making the least alteration in the 8th article of the said declaration of the 25th inst. I declare besides, that if, contrary to all expectation, by the perfidy or baseness of some inhabitants of Paris; the King, the Queen, or any other persons of the royal family, should be carried off from the city, all the places and towns whatsoever, which shall not have opposed their passage, and shall not have stopped their proceedings, shall incur the same punishments as those inflicted on the inhabitants of Paris; and the route which shall be taken by those who carry off the king and royal family, shall be marked with a series of exemplary punishments, justly due to the authors and abettors of crimes for which there is no remission.

All the inhabitants of France in general are to take warning of the dangers with which they are threatened, and which it will be impossible for them to avoid, unless they, with all their might, and by every means in their power, oppose the passage of the king and royal family, to whatever place the factious may attempt to carry them. Their imperial and royal majesties will not allow any place of retreat to be the free choice of his most christian majesty (in case he should comply with the invitation which has been made) unless that retreat be effected under the escort which has been offered.

All declarations whatsoever in the name of his most christian majesty, which shall be contrary to the object which their imperial and royal majesties have in view, shall consequently be considered as null and without effect.

Given at general quarters at
Coblentz, July 27, 1792.
CHARLES GUILLAUME FERDINAND
Duc de Brunswick Lunenburgh.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PHIDADELPHIA *Sept.* 26.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated the 27th of August, 1792.

"The Indians that captivated a family off Clinch, the 21th inst. have been overtaken the second time. Capt. Lewis with his company fell in with them at Harman's old station, on Sandy river. The enemy were quite secure, and had put their guns in one of their cabbins, whilst all were without at a fire, busily roasting corn and pumpkins. The captain divided his men into two parties, with an intention of surrounding them on the land side, and forcing them into the river. But unfortunately only one party came up in time—However, the indians were fired on, and had to fly with such precipitation, that they left all their plunder and even their guns.

"Governor Blount is returned to Knoxville, having succeeded in his negociations with the Chickasaws only. The Cherokees continue their depredations on the Cumberland settlement. Should the Cherokees appear in force against us, the fortification lately ordered will be found of singular use. Governor Blount has lately ordered a proportion of the militia into actual service for nine months. This proves his apprehensions from his neighbors the Cherokees."

Sept. 29. Captain Snake, a chief belonging to the Munsee tribe, who was sent with a message to the hostile indians, was killed at one of the Delaware towns after he had made known his business

Last Sunday week arrived in this city, Captain Eaton and his company of Infantry, on their way to Pittsburgh. About sixty of Captain Eaton's corpse were raised in the state of Vermont, near Bennington, and thirty joined them at Newbrunswick and Trenton on their way here through Newjersey. This party was joined by part of Captain Pierce's company of Artillery, and the whole detachment, consisting of nearly 200, marched from hence to Pittsburgh the 21st inst. completely accoutred—making a very handsome and martial appearance.

Accounts from the Miammi towns state the number of hostile indians, at present there assembled, to be about four thousand five hundred, which is upwards of four times the number that defeated gen. St. Clair. This confederaed force consists of 600 indians from Lower Canada, with bodies from the Hurons, Wiandots, Chippewas, Ottowas, Potowas, a few Oneidas, Cayugas, Tuscaroras, Senecas, Shawanese, and the whole tribe of the Delawares. Blue Jacket, Goshewa, and Snake are their principal, commanders. They are said to be waiting in force for the approach of the American army; which by our last accounts (the part of it under gen. Wayne, at Pittsburgh) had begun to go down the river about the 15th inst.

NEWYORK, *Sept.* 20.

The English ministerial prints are uniform in representing the affairs of France to be in the last of desperate situation, the nation torn by intestine divisions, and upon the point of becoming prey to anarchy within, and the combined and emigrated forces without. French papers, particularly the Leyden Gazette, are received by some late arrivals, which by no means pourtray the nation in those dismal colours that designate the London ministerial newspapers, and would lead an unsuspecting reader to suppose the revolution in danger.

The christian Indian congregation who were settled near the Susquehannah, and afterwards at Muskingum, after suffering much uneasiness of mind from the jealousies and suspicions of the various nations of wild Indians in the vicinity of, and at enmity with the United States, agreed in April last to remove to Retrench river, which empties itself above Detroit into lake St. Clair. By accounts from this religious congregation (who in respect to war are quakers in principle) their troubles have been chiefly owing to a demand made upon them by the wild indians to become a party in the general league against the United States, in which they declare they will not join, or have any thing to do.

"The Indian nations (says an authentic narrative from that quarter) were never so unanimous in all their wars before; every one that has a brown skin will assist to defend his country, and every indian is forced to appear whenever it comes to a battle. When the several hostile nation of indians insisted upon the christian indians joining them in the war, col. Joseph Brant, a Mohawk, made the following address to council: Why should we force the believing indians to join in the war?—there are even enough without them, who do it willingly. What! could a handful of believing indians help us much in war! they have something else wherewith they are occupied, of which we know nothing. They have the word of God, and will live and do according to that: let them act thereby, and do not disturb them; they are in the right way, and have chosen the better part: it is to be wished that we altogether would make this our chief concern. Look out a place for them where they can be for themselves—the time may come that we shall bring our wives and children in safety. If the believing indians have a safe place, we can in time of need take our refuge with them; they would at least leave a place for our women and children near them, where they could plant and preserve their lives.

BENNINGTON, *October* 12.

We hear from Pittsfield, in the state of Massachusetts, that a Mr. Ebenezer Churchill, of that town, in a fit of insanity (occasioned by methodical religious enthusiasm) put a period to his mortal existence by cutting his throat—He made five stabs into his breast with the knife to effect his purpose; these failing, he plied the edge to his throat and terminated the horrid deed.

On the same day a son of Mr. John Babbet, of Lanesborough, was killed by the falling of a tree.

Extract of a letter from capt. William Eaton to his friend in this town, dated Lancaster, (Pennsylvania) Sept. 30.

"Our detachment arrived in this city on the 20th instant; not a single man has attempted to escape me since I left Bennington; and I have the reputation of marching the best company of recruits that have passed through the country.

"Ensign Charles Hyde has once more met the smiles of fortune, and had a very handsome and honorary compliment paid to his abilities, in receiving from the war-office an appointment of *Judge Advocate General* of the United States army."

We have authentic information by the last mail of the french king's being suspended: he is declared guilty of *high treason*, and put under a strong detachment of national guards.

Col. E. Oswald, one of the most able engineers of America, is the proprietor of a patriotic newspaper in Philadelphia; he has been some time in London, and is going to make a campaign against the Austrians and Prussians under la Fayette, with whom he has fought many a day in the cause of the rights of man. This gentlemen was also aid-de-camp to the great Washington, and will doubtless inspire the French with additional courage, by shewing them how his able commander in chief effectually charged his cannon with *liberty balls*.

[*London paper.*]

Died, in Williamstown, on Tuesday last, Miss Abigail Barret, in the bloom of life.

List of letters remaining in the post-office.

JOHN Robon, Cambridge, state of Newyork
Robert Sommers, Barnet, Vermont, 2.
Claud Summers, Do. Do.
John Trumble, Shaftsbury, Do.
William Wall's wife, Arlington, Do.
John Todd, Newperth, Newyork.

DAVID RUSSELL, D. P. M.

Bennington, Oct. 1st. 1792.

EBENEZER CAMFIELD

INFORMS *his customers on the rout north of Poultney, that the Gazette of September 28th completes a half year from the commencement of his last engagement, and the printer's great distress at present urges the indispensible necessity of immediate settlement according to agreement. Those concerned will please to store their wheat immediately at some one of the places hereafter mentioned, viz Smith and Woodward's store, in Fairhaven; at capt. Olmstead's, in Benson; at David Leonard's mill in Orwel; at landlord Post's in Shoreham at Solomon Morse's or Marshal Smith's in Bridport; at Benjamin Paine's in Shoreham; at Peter Ferris's in Panton; at John Hacstaff's mill in Vergennes; at Samuel Clark's in Weybridge; at William Sladns in Cornwall; at Ezra Allen's in Whiting; at Murray & Baldwin's in Sunbury; at Thaddeus Gilbert's in Hubbardton; at Arunah Hyde's store in Castleton; at John Fraser's in Ferrisburgh; at Hezekiah Barnes's in Charlotte; at William Smith's in Shelburne; at capt. King's in Burlington; at Solomon Miller's in Williston; at Lemuel Bostwick's in Hinesburgh; at Jehiel Barnum's or lieut Fuller's in Monkton; at Matthew Phelps' or Elijah Foot's in Newhaven; at capt Eastman's in Bristol, and at Judge Painter's mills in Middlebury.*

District of Vermont, Supervisor's office, at Bennington, September 4th, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the invalid pensioners resident within the state of Vermont that payment will be made at this office of the respective sums due from the 4th day of March to the 5th day of September 1792, under the usual reglations, published in an adverisement upon this subject by the honorable the Secretary at War.

NOAH SMITH, *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Vermont*

☞ The several printers in this state are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months. 19-2m

One Shilling (Newyork Currency) Reward.

RUN *away from the subscriber, on the 27th inst, an indented apprentice boy, named Nathan Meads, in the twentieth year of his age, about four feet eight or nine inches high, dark complexioned, rather thin favored; had on when he went away, a short sailer's jacket, and a handkerchief tied on his head. Whoever will take up said boy and give information to his master, shall receive the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harbering or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.* 9t1

ICHABOD WEST.

Pittstown, Sept. 28th, 1792.

THE *creditors to the estate of widow Mary Searls, late of Arlington, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, are hereby notified—That the court of probate for the district of Manchester, has appointed us commissioners, to receive and examine such claims as may be brought against said estate, and that we shall attend the business of our appointment on the second and third Wednesdays in November, and second Weanesday in December next, at one o'clock P. M. on each of said days.*

NATHAN CANFIELD,
ELI BROWNSON.

Arlington, Oct. 1, 1792. 9t1

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

THE DECLINE OF AUTUMN.

THE bosom of earth is all matted with leaves,
The honors of Autumn decay;
Brown *Ceres* no longer exhibits her sheaves
To the golden ey'd monarch of day.
With dissonant guns, hills and vales resound,
The swains thro' the coppices rove;
The partridges bleed on the arable ground,
The pheasants lie dead in the grove.

The coats of the hedges look languidly green,
The swallows relinquish the meads;
Rude winter approaches with horrible mien,
The flowers give place to the weeds.
The sun too is lazy, and slumbers a bed,
As loathing so early to rise:
When risen, how dim looks his vapoury head!
How faint he illumines the skies!

No more on the poles hang the clustering hops,
Or form a magnificent shade;
No more on their skirts shine the showery drops,
For Autumn, their nurse, is decay'd.
The gale that was wont to approach me so kind,
Grows sharp and flies hastily by,
To give me sweet kisses no longer inclin'd,
It bids the tear start from my eye.

O see, while I speak, from the guns levelled aim
Death pierces the birds of the air!
Ye lovers! will nothing your conduct reclaim,
And move your hard bosoms to spare?
No, nothing—ye cry with unanimous voice,
While ridicule falls from their tongue.
Ye think not, ye cruel ones, as ye rejoice,
How once the poor innocents sung!

To others such barbarous sports I resign,
And fly to my *Florimel's* arms;
Her sanctified love shall be totally mine;
For virtue adds force to her charms.
On the base of religion, my fair, may it rise!
To crown us with blessing 'twas giv'n,
To bid our souls mount from the earth to the skies,
And give us a foretaste of heav'n.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for 6 months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person giving the same is in fact an invalid and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the, time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of

I, A. B of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Application of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the president
of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of war.*

☞ *The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.*

THE *subscribers for erecting mile stone, through Bennington county, are informed that they are nearly completed; it is therefore expected they will pay the several sums by them subscribed to Mr. Isaac Farwell, of Dorset, or to me the subscriber, in Bennington immediately.*

21st Sept. 1792. DAVID ROBINSON.

STOLEN *out of a pasture in Tinmouth, on Wednesday nightlast, a dark bay horse, has no white about him, about fourteen hands high, trots and paces, has his mane cut on the near side. Stolen, at the same time, a saddle somewhat worn, with a check'd red and white saddlecloth and a bridle.*

A handsome reward will be given and necessary charges paid to any person who will discover the thief, by

JOHN WOODBURY.

Rutland, September 8th, 1792.

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session at Windsor, in 1791, grant a tax of one half penny on each acre of land in the township of Hinesburgh, in the county of Chittenden, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and building bridges in said town—These are therefore to give notice to the proprietors and land owners of said town, that they have liberty to pay said tax in labor on said road, any time between the first day of October and first day of June next, on application to the subscribers, who are a committee appointed to superintend said business.*

SIMEON HINE,
GERSHOM BOSTWICK,
JOB SPAFFORD.

Hinsburgh, 6th Sept. 1792. 7Bo

The Western Inland Lock Navigation Company,
In the state of Newyork,

Want to engage, by contract, the following mechanics and laborers.

40 Carpenters, in four companies, of ten each.
10 Masons, in one company.
5 Miners.
1 Blacksmith.
2 Lime burners.
200 able bodied laborers, in eight companies.

THE master carpenter and master mason to contract for the wages, per day, of himself and his company. None but actual carpenters and masons will be employed; to be engaged for six months, that is from the fifteenth of May next to the fifteenth of November following, unless sooner discharged; to begin work, on each day, at sunrise to be allowed one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, until the 15th of June—from thence until the 15th of August, two hours for dinner, and thence forward one hour, and then to work until sun set—To be allowed no provisions or liquor at the expense of the company, but as it may be inconvenient for them to provide their own provisions and liquor, good salted pork, salted beef, and fresh meat when it can be procured, flour, pease, indian meal and rum, will be provided, and sold to them at the first cost, with only the expense of the transportation added thereto.

Each company will be allowed four shillings per day to hire a cook to dress their victuals: kettles for cooking and wooden bowls will be furnished them at the expense of the navigation company; but they must find their own bedding and tools.

After having been employed thirty days, they will be paid for fifteen days, and regularly thereafter, they will be paid at the end of thirty days, until they are discharged when they will receive pay for the first fifteen days withheld of the first month's pay unless they shall forfeit it by quitting the service without leave, before the time is expired, for which they shall engage. No wages will be allowed during the time they may be unable to work through sickness, nor any for Sundays.

The miners, blacksmith and lime burners to be engaged on the same terms with the carpenters. The miners and blacksmith together to be allowed a cook, the lime burners to cook for themselves.

Any person who will engage to procure a company of twentyfive good able bodied laborers, and constantly attend to see that they perform their work shall be allowed one dollar per day; and the laborers will be allowed half a dollar per day; a cook will be allowed to each company. They must find their own provisions and liquor, which they may purchase on the same terms with the carpenters and others; they are to work the same hours on each day, and will be paid in like manner, and engaged for the like time. No wages will be allowed them when they are sick and do not work, nor on Sundays.

Kettles & wooden bowls will be found them; they must find their own bedding. Tools to work with will be found them, for which the overseers must give receipts, and if lost or embezzled, the party losing or embezzling must pay for them; they must also pay for those they break unless the broken tools be returned to the storekeeper.

Proposals will be received by Barent Bleecker, esq. treasurer to the company, in this city: and must be delivered on or before the 25th day of October and on the next day an answer will be given by the directors of the company,

PH. SCHUYLER,)Com-
JER. V. RENSSELAER.) mit-
E. WATSON,) tee.

Albany, Sept. 17, 1792. 9t

Statutes of Vermont,

For sale at this office.

Strayed or stolen,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, on the 20th of September instant, a black french mare, about six years old, a natural trotter, shod before, about 14 hands high, has a hole through the left ear, a white stripe in her face, one white hind foot. Whoever will secure said mare and give information to the owner, aforesaid, so that he may obtain her again, shall be handsomely rewarded and all necessary charges paid, ABJAH SNOW.

Plainfield, county of Hampshire, Massachusetts,
Sept. 24, 1792 8to

WE the subscribers being appointed by the honorable judge of probate for the district of Addison, commissioners, to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of Joseph Baker, late of Ferrisburgh in the county of Addison, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that we will attend the business of our appointment at the dwelling house of Louden Case of Addison, on the first, second and third Mondays of November next, from one o'clock till eight p. m. No accounts will be allowed without being properly attested.

BENJAMIN PAIN,
SAMUEL STRONG,
Sept. 29, 1792. JOSEPH CALDWELL.

THE proprietors and landowners of Guildhall in the county of Orange, and state of Vermont, are hereby informed that at their legal meeting held by adjournment at the house of Christopher S. Barley, in said Guildhall, on the 11th day of July 1792; the said proprietors and landowners did vote a tax of £2:16:9 L. M. on each original right, (public rights excepted) it being for the purpose of paying the expense of surveying, making roads, and other intervening charges: likewise, at time and place aforesaid, the proprietors and settlers did vote a tax of one pound two shillings and seven pence on each setter's lot or share, being their proportion of said tax; and the same being committed to me the subscriber to collect, as has been heretofore advertised.—These are therefore to notify said proprietors and land owners, that unless they pay said tax and legal cost, to me the subscriber at Guildhall aforesaid, on or before the 6th day of November next, so much of each delinquent proprietor's right will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, on the said 6th day of November next, at ten o'clock forenoon, as will pay said tax and legal cost. The names of the delinquent grantees, with the sum of two pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence on each right, are as follow, unless otherwise marked.

Elihu Hall 34'2	Medad Dudley
John Benham	Abraham Kimberlee
John Benham, jun.	Nathaniel Chancey
John Hall, 5th,	Damories Hall, jun.
Ebenezer Blakeley	Daniel Warner
Athbel Stiles	Comfort Sage
Enos Todd	Thomas Darling
Joshua Ray	John Moss
Samuel Wattlesey	Thomas Dodd
Chancey Wattlesey	Philip Mortimore
Charles Wattlesey	Rev. Samuel Hall
Elitha Whitlesey	Theophilus Doolittle
John Harpen, jun.	Richard Allop
Peter Rusiel	Andrew Andrews
Samuel S Bedle	John M' Cleave
Walter Munson	Samuel Mansfield
Thomas Ray	Thomas Rice
Joel Tharp	Jonathan Blanchard
Hester Mackey	Samuel Mix
Simon Tuttle	Giles Dayton
Ithemar Tuttle	Gersham Todd
Aaron Tuttle	William Gould
Titus Tuttle	Benjamin Thomas
David Sharp	William Prindle
John Blakeslev	John Harpen, jun.
Timothy Barker	James Matthews
Oliver Dudley	

Note—The five last rights are likewise to be sold for a former ten dollar tax, granted February 15, 1787, as has been heretofore advertised, at the time and place aforesaid, with legal cost. Likewise the following settlers lots, viz No. 2, voted to James Rosbrooke. No. 3, voted to David Hopkinson. No. 4, to Samuel How. No. 5 and 6, voted to Elezer Rosbrooke. No. 7 and 8, voted to Colonels Bucknam and Grout. No. 9 and 10, voted to Reuben and Simon How. No. 11, to George Wheeler. No. 12, to Benoni Cutler, each 22/7, with legal cost.

SAMUEL HOW, Collector.

Sept. 10, 1792. 8Wo

Manchester, Sept. 2[illegible] 1792.

STOLEN *out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 23d instant a bright bay mare, dark mane and tail, 14 hands high one white foot before and one behind, a star in her forehead, trots and canters, about 12 years old, and supposed to be sprain'd in her off hind leg, also a saddle near half worn, one of the forward nails broken, green baize covering and fur single blue saddle cloth one bridle with silver plated round tips and buckles, whoever will take up said horse and thief so that the owner can have justice done him, shall have ten dollars reward and all reasonable charges paid, or five dollars, for either of them.* JOHN HOPKINS.

The Vermont Gazette.

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 21, *of* Vol. X.] FRIDAY, October, 19, 1792. [Whole No. 469.

Printed and published (every Friday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

MISCELLANY.

Copy of a letter from a young lady to her seducer.

THE various passions that agitated my distracted soul, have subsided, and I am now calm.—I am alone and in no danger of interruption.—The insignificants that fluttered around me are fled; and their departure gives me no uneasiness.—I am at leisure to consider what I have been, and what I am—admired, applauded, courted—avoided, despised, pitied;—However, when I take a view of my own heart, the prospect is less gloomy.—I have been incautious, but not abandoned;—Indiscreet, but not vicious;—Faulty, but not depraved. If *female virtue* consists, as I have sometimes been told, in *female reputation*, my virtue is indeed gone: But if, as my sober reason teaches, virtue be independent of human opinion, I feel myself its ardent votary, and my heart is pregnant with its noblest principles.—The children of ignorance cannot, and the children of malevolence will not, comprehend this: But I court not their approbation, nor fear their censure.

My heart, it must be owned, was formed of sensibility—formed for all the luxury of the melting passions: But it is equally true, that the severest delicacy had ever a place there; the groves of —— can witness, that whenever the *loves* presided at the entertainment, in the very delirium of pleasure, the rapture was chastened, and the transport restrained.—My understanding was never made procurer to my fonder wishes, nor did I ever call in the aid of a wretched, sceptical and impious philosophy to countenance my unhappy fall.—Though nature was my goddess and my law giver, I never dreamed of my appealing from the decisions of positive institutions:—my principles were uncorrupted, while my heart was warm: and, if I fell as a woman, yet, you know, at the same time, that I fell, like *Cæsar*, with decent dignity,

I write not to justify myself, to you:—You deserve not—you desire not any such justification:—But while I lay open *my* heart, I desire you would examine *your own*. The hour of reflection seldom comes to soon; and what must your censations be, when you recollect that you have violated all laws, divine and human:—Broken through every principle of virtue, and every tie of humanity:—that you have offered an insult to the kind genius of hospitality, the benevolent spirit of good neighborhood, and the sacred powers of friendship!—I mean not to reproach you: But suffer me to ask—was it not sufficient that you added my name to the list of the infamous triumphs (for infamous they are, in spite of sophistry, gaiety, and the mode); —that you had ranked me amongst the daughters of wretchedness and ignominy;---deprived me of my father, my all of comfort, and my all of hope!---Were not these things, I say, sufficient, without adding to them the meanness and baseness of publickly speaking of me in the streets, in language that a gentleman would not have used to the vilest that ever breathed the infected air of St. Clements?---Weak, unhappy man! I am not ashamed of my defeat.

For myself, I am well aware the world is not my friend, nor the world's law.---I expect not, nor desire its favor.---I never forgave offences of this kind;---my own sex, in particular, is inexorable;---but never did female kindness shed a tear of genuine commiseration on misfortunes like mine.---The insolent familarity of some, and the cautious reserve of others---the affected concern---the self approving condolence; these sufficiently teach me what is the friendship of woman: But I have no anxiety on this account:---the remainder of my days I give to solitude; and if heaven will hear my most ardent prayer---if my presaging heart and declining health do not deceive me, this remainder will not be long!---Sister angels shall with joy receive me in their happy choirs though my two virtuous sisters of this world avoid my bad company as contagious.

In the mean time, never shall the returning sun gild the roof of my humble cottage but I will drop a tear of deep repentance to the fatal indiscretion that robbed me of my peace, and plunged a whole family into misery; and when the hour of my delivery comes, if an offended parent will take me in his arms and pronouce me for forgiven, my heart will again be sensible of comfort, and joy shall again sparkle in the eyes of

ELIZA.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, *August* 15.

Among the many other insulting and indecent indignities to the king, the community have demanded, that the day of the celebration of the birth of Louis XVI. should be set aside, and no longer be observed as a festival. The assembly have decreed, that the king's edict on that subject should be annulled.

As the passions of men begin to subside, we are enabled to collect more accurately the particulars of the late tumult. To procure arms, the populace broke open the gates of the arsenal, and several of the buildings near the Thuilleries were set on fire. The mirrors, and part of the furniture in the pallace were destroyed; but those who attempted to carry away any thing privately, were punished with instant death. Many of the citizens, by way of triumph, carried the bloody clothes of the Swiss on the points of their lances. Amidst these scenes of horror, the women shewed no signs of that sensibility natural to their sex, and many of them mixed amongst the mob. Towards eight o'clock, the light of the flames, the approach of night, and the sight of many dead bodies, particularly those of the Swiss, exposed quite naked, exhibited a spectacle awful and horrid beyond description. The mob in their fury, determined to destroy every vestige of royalty; not even excepting that of the great prince Henry IV. At the throwing down that of Louis XV. several people were killed, and others very much hurt. Every signboard, which had the king's head, was destroyed; and the section of Mersailes have resolved to petition the assembly, that the words, "the king," on the buttons of the national guards, be erased, to give place to those of "Liberty! equality!"—During the general confusion, M. Petion's father, a venerable old man, was carried about in triumph by the citizens, who congratulated him on having given birth to him whom they styled *their real friend*. The citizens killed at the castle have been interred with military honors. Paris was illuminated last night, and every thing remains quiet at present.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

August 10 As day light approached, the minister of justice entered the hall imploring for the king that protection from the assembly, which from the outrageous conduct of the mob assembled in the Thuilleries, he had but little reason to expect from the affections of the people.

The assembly resumed the discussion of the main question; but were again interrupted by the news of atrocities, committing in different quarters of the city. Here is presented a scene of terrible confusion, to which the citizens flew to arms; attacked the palace—the king and family flew to the national assembly for protection—a number of suspected characters murdered—the swiss guard cut to pieces—statues of Louis XIV and XV thrown down, &c. &c.

During this tumult, while the noise of cannon was heard in the assembly, and several shots even entered the windows, the members still continued their deliberations, the jacobin party exclaiming *Liberty! Equality!* and all raising their hands towards heaven, swearing they would die to save their country.

It was observed, that many members, either through fear, or from some other motive, were absent; it was, therefore, considered as of importance to make a call of the house to determine who were present; this being decreed each member took the following oath:

"I swear, in the name of the nation, to maintain liberty and equality, or die at my post!"

The follwing decree was then proposed by M. Eergniaud, in the name of the extraordinary commission, and adopted by the assembly.

The national assembly, considering that the want of confidence in the executive power is the cause of all our evils, and that this want of confidence has called forth, from all parts of the kingdom, a wish, that the authority entrusted by the constitution to Louis XVI. should be revoked, and that the only means of reconciling what they owe to the safety of the people with their own oath, of not encreasing their own power, are to submit to the sovereign will of the nation.

Decreed as follows:

1 The French people are invited to a national convention---The committee will propose to morrow, a plan for pointing out the time and mode of this convention.

2. The executive power is provisionally suspended from that manarch, until the national convention shall have decreed the measures necessary to be pursued for preserving national independence. The civil list is suspended, and the committee will point out the sum which the legislative body ought to allow for the subsistence of the royal family.

3. The six ministers now in office shall exercise the executive power. The extraordinary commission shall present, in the course of this day, a plan for the organization of the ministry.

4. The extraordinary commission shall present a plan for appointing a governor to the prince royal.

5. The king and royal family shall remain under the protection of the legislative body until the department shall prepare apartments for them at Luxembourg.

6. The king and royal family are under

the safeguard of the law, and their defence entrusted to the national guard of Paris.

7. All magistrates, officers, and soldiers, who shall quit their posts, shall be declared infamous, and traitors to their country.

8. The department of Paris shall this day cause the present decree to be proclaimed.

9. It shall, at the same time, be transmitted, by extraordinary couriers, to the 83 departments.

It was now near one o'clock in the morning of Saturday, August 11.

When, on the motion of M. Brissot, the assembly declared, that the six ministers had lost the confidence of the nation; upon which they decreed, that six others should be chosen from among themselves, and also, that three commissioners should be chosen for each of the armies.

The following were immediately appointed, viz. Messrs. Lacombe, Saint Michael, Carnatain, Gasparin, Delmas, Dubois, Dubois, Dubois, Bellegayrde, Antonelle, Kersaint, Peraldi, Couilard, Priaur, and Rouyer.

M. Dauney was appointed minister of justice; M. Monge, minister of the marine, and M. Le Brune, minister of foreign affairs; M. Grouville was appointed secretary to the councils.

A decree of accusation was passed against Dobancourt, formerly minister of war, for having caused the tumults, by not having dismissed the Swiss guards.

August 12. A great number of addresses, felicitating the assembly on their firm conduct in suspending the King, were presented and read this morning. —Ordered, that search shhall be made to find out the widows and children of all the citizens, who perished in the affair on the 10th, in order that they may be indemnified by the same manner the widows and children of the conquerors were."

The meeting finished by the following decree:—First, the Hotel of the minister of justice shall be inhabited by the king. Second, he shall be furnished with a guard, subordinate to the Mayor of Paris and to the commandant of the national guard who shall be answerable for his safety and that of his family. Third, there shall be a sum of five hundred thousand livres allowed to pay his expences until the moment of the national convention meeting.

The national assembly declares, that the king is *suspended*; and that both himself, and his family remain as hostages; and that the assembly proceed to replace them. That the civil list cease to take place.

GENSONNE, President.

August 13. M. Manuel appeared at the bar, to desire that the temple might be appropriated for the kings residence; the president informed him, the hotel of the minister of justice had been fixed on; M. Manuel said, in proposing the temple, the community of Paris proposed to be responsible for the kings safety; the temple stood by itself, and was surrounded by a high wall which rendered it secure, but many houses were attached to that of the minister of justice, which might afford means for the king to escape. The assembly decree, that the community should be entrusted with the custody of the king, the choice of the place to be in their discretion. M. Manuel's patriotism was much applauded. Another very important decree was then passed, "that as the patriot of to day might be a traitor tomorrow, all officers should be chosen by the soldiers."

The fifteen southern departments of France have opened a subscription of three millions of livres, to be distributed in rewards for taking the lives of the principal persons concerned in the league against the french, which are offered in these sums.

For the emperor	400,000
The king of Prussia	400,000
The duke of Brunswick	400 000
Stanislaus Xavier Monsieur	300,000
Charles Phillippe D'Artois	300,000
Louis Joseph Conde	200,000
Louis Henri Joseph Bourbon	200,000
Bouille l'infame	200,000
Lambese	100,000
Mirabeau Tonneau	100,000
Callonne	30.000

What remains, to be employed in rewards to those who may assist in destroying any other principal partizan in the league.

Aug. 14. A grenadier of the 22d regiment appeared at the bar. The day of the 10th is passed, and does there still exist a king in the universe! And do you, Louis XVI. inconceivable monster! whose heart is the abominable receptacle of all crimes, yet breathe! behold the conduct of the french—you have deceived, sported with, and murdered them, and your crimes have not yet been attoned for by your death. You owe your life neither to mean pity, nor misapplied clemency, but to the horror which the most worthless of mankind would feel in seeing themselves stained with one drop of your impure blood. And you Legislators, you see, that if the people punish tyrants, they know how to reward their guardians of their rights. The people place in you all their confidence." He concluded by requesting to be sent to the frontiers, instead of remaining at Compeigne to guard deer and pheasants.

The members of the community at Paris reported on the state of the capital. They said that the people yesterday had been induced to block up a house, in which they said there were some disaffected persons. M. Petion and the municipal officer declared the house under their protection; but, as the name of La Fayette was upon the sign board, they immediately pulled it down.

Some commissioners from the community informed the assembly, that Paris was now as calm as possible. They announced that they had made an interesting discovery, by seizing the complete corespondence of a number of aristocratical emigrants. They added, that the king had been conducted to the temple, with every mark of respect due to his misfortunes, and to a king, who, though impeached, was not yet condemed.

Aug. 16. A courier arrived here last night from Luckner with intelligence, that he had surrounded a large body of Austrians in the forest of Condel, and taken 500 prisoners, besides 220 horses, and six fourpounders. The enemy did not fire a single musquet; nor could they be prevailed upon by their officers to make the least resistance whatever. The french army in the neighborhood of Landau, has had the advantage of the austrians in several skirmishes. The duke of Brunswick was to have entered France on the seventeenth.

LONDON, *August* 11.

Six thousand Hessians are to join the confederation on the French frontiers.

The army of the emigrant princes. amounted to upwards of 30,000 men, the greater part of which is still cantoned in the principality of Leige.

The English at Geneva and Lausane, are at present very numerous.

By the official dispatches received yesterday from the British minister, at the court of Lisbon, we learn, that the Portuguese have joined the league against France.

The same accounts mention, that every hope of the queen's convalescence was at an end; and that a place was preparing for her reception, where she is to be confined for life.

August 21. On Friday night a council was held at the secretary of state's office, Whitehall, whch sat three hours, and at twelve o'clock, a special messenger was dispatched with fresh instruction, from administration to Earl Gower at Paris.

It is now pretty certain that the result of the council on Friday night was to take no part in the national disputes of France, unless it was resolved by the legislature in that kingdom to take away the life of the king of France; in which case, it is understood that both Holland and England would be ready to declare against the revolution.

The following is said to be the distribution of the forces now going to attack France, and the plan of their operations:—The army in the Brisgaw, of 40,000 men, is to penetrate into, and overrun Alsace. The second army likewise of 40,000 men, is to enter Lorraine. and take Metz. The third of 50,000, marching through Brabant, is to invade french Fanders: And the fourth which is the strongest, consisting of 60,000, is to open its way into Champaign, and march directly to Paris.

It is reported, that in addition to the royal family, the national assembly mean to reserve in their hands, the wives, children and relatives of the emigrants as hostages on whom they may retaliate any violences committed by the duke of Brunswick, or any part of the combined armies. There is therefore too much ground to dread, that the contest will be marked with all the sanguinary hue of civil war.

BRUSSELS, *July* 12.

Since the french have repossessed their old encampments, and have adopted their formidable plan of defence, nothing of a very important nature has passed between our troops & theirs. Frequent skirmishes are all that happen, which every day become more bloody from the encreasing animosity of both parties. On the 8th a large party of *Uhlans* in pursuing some french patroles to Queivrain, were attacked by a squadrod of cavalry. The engagment was desperate and bloody, but the Austrians was obliged to retire, with a very considerable loss, besides losing a number of prisoners. The loss of the french was likewise considerable.

July 19. The french have at length so far studied their own true interests as to restrict their plans in future to the guarding of their country, and acting the nest of hornets to whoever attacks them. This was originally Marshal Rochambeau's system; and it would have been better for the french if they had adhered to it, and not rashly declared war against the house of Austria.

LEYDEN, *July* 25.

It has been an observation by no means ill founded, that the french when attacked on their own ground know well how to defend themselves to the best advantage. This was amply proved in the failure of the attack of the austrian general Latour upon Orchies. The object of this attack was to capture a french detachment that lay in his garrison, in which the austrians totally failed beside losing many soldiers, and among the officers M Geider, captain of artillery, whose life was more worth than the whole garrison an hundred times over. The number of austrians that came to the attack was 1000. The place was defended by 50 men of a regiment, 50 dragoons, and 500 soldiers.

BENNINGTON, *October* 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen at Rutland to the editor hereof, dated Oct. 15.

"The new distillery at Middlebury which was but just recovering from the sad ravages of the late fire, was on Saturday night last consumed to ashes.—The fire is supposed to have been set in the second story by some incendiary, as the lower story was entire when the roof fell in, and no fire or candle having ever been allowed in the chamber, seems to preclude the idea of of accident.—Mr. Rogers, the worthy unfortunate owner is in every respect worthy the patronage & kind support of a benevolent commniuty: he is truly enterprising, and his itegrity universally acknowledged.—the providential dispensations toward him, it is hoped, will be lightened by universal participation."

From a correspondent at Rutland.

On Thursday, the 11th inst. the general election for officers of government, for this state, for the year ensuing, took place in this town—when the following gentlemen were elected to the offices affixed to their respective names, viz.

His Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, Esq. Governor.

His honor PETER OLCOTT, Esq. Lieut. Governor.

The Honorable Timothy Brownson, Jacob Bayley, John Fassett, Thomas Porter, Samuel Safford, John Strong, Ebenezer Walbridge, Jonathan Hunt, Luke Knoulton, Jonathan Arnold, Ebenezer Marvin, and Paul Bingham, Esqrs. Councellors.

Joseph Fay, Secretary.

Honorable Samuel Mattocks, Esq. Treasurer.

Honorable Gideon Olin, Esq. Speaker of the house of Assembly.

Roswell Hopkins, Esq Secretary of state.

Richard Whitney, Esq clerk of the house of Assembly.

It is a fact, perhaps not generally known, that the late cept. John Paul Jones, (who lately died at Paris) at the time that he was attempting to fit out a little squadron during the late war, in one of the ports of France, to cruise on the coast of England, was much delayed by neglects and disappointments from the court, that had nearly frustrated his plan. Chance one day threw into his hands an old Almanac, containing *Poor Richard's Maxims*, by Dr. Franklin. In that curious assemblage of useful instruction, a man is advised, "*if he wishes to have any business faithfully and expeditiously performed to go on it himself, otherwise to send.*"—Jones was immediately struck, upon reading this maxim, with the impropriety of his past conduct in only *sending* letters and messages to court, when he ought to have gone in person.—He instantly set out, and by dint of personal representations procured the immediate equipment of the squadron, which afterwards spread terror along the eastern const of England, and with which he so gloriously captured the Scrapis, and other British ships of war, returning from the Baltic. In gratitude to Dr. Franklin's maxim, he named the principal ship of his squadron after the name of the pretended Almanac maker, *Le Bon Homme Richard*, Father Richard.

Upon a late occasion it was found that the federal interest in the state of Rhodeisland, was in a ratio of 500 to one, compared with the anti-federal—one of the federal candidates for representative in congress, of that state, having had fifteen hundred votes where his competitor had but three! Mr. Bourn, the other candidate, a member of the present federal house of representatives, it is said, has no competitor whatever.

A gentleman in the genesee country writes, that *reports* prevail there, of gen. Wayne's having gained a complete victory, by destroying 1300 savages, but

took 10 prisoners. It is probable that this is a mere report.

By a gentleman from Northampton we are informed, that on Friday evening last a most terrible fire broke in that town, which consumed four elegant buildings.—It caught in a large mechanic shop, belonging to Asahel Pomeroy, which immediately communicated to his house, (which was a very large building) from thence to a large wholesale Westindia store, belonging to Messrs. Davenport and M'Lean, of Boston, and from thence to the house of Col. William Lyman. Whether the moveables of the houses were destroyed or not, we have not been able to ascertain. The wind blew very strong from the northeast, which prevented any further damage, although there were a number of other buildings contiguous.

Curious observations on the duration of the life of man, extracted from the Bills of mortality of various countries.

[Translated from the French.]

It is surprizing to compare the different ravages of death in large cities and small villages. The Pays de Vaud and in the small village of Brädenburg, the number of deaths, in the space of one year, is, with respect to the survivors, in proportion of 4 to 180; and in the town of Shrewsbury in England, in the proportion of 4 to 130. On the contrary, in London 4 persons die out of 83; at Vienna, 4 out of 78; and at Berlin 4 out of 106. This simple comparison sufficiently demonstrates the truth of the common observation, that large populous cities are the sepulchres of the human race.

The most exact calculations have been made in France, Italy, Prussia, Holland and Sweden, clearly shew, that in all ages more deaths happen among men than among women. By a list furnished by M. Süssmich at Berlin, it appears that 489 males died under the age of one year, and only 395 females. At Berlin, also, upon a calculation of four years, 8219 males were born, and 8743 females, which is almost 21 to 20.

M' de Parcieus, at Paris, and M. Wargentin, in Switzerland, plainly prove that woman in general not only live longer than men, but that married women in particular have a singular advantage over those who are unmarried. This is so manifest, that in one of the cantons in Switzerland, the number of deaths among maidens double that of the wives.

But, in a state of marriage, the wives live much longer than the husbands. At Breslaw, in the course of eight years, 1891 married men died, and only 1196 married women. By an exact account taken in Pomerania, it appears, that in the course of nine years 13,559 married men died, and only 10,007 married women. In Scotland it is calculated that, in thirty one marriages, twenty of the men will die as soon as twelve of the women, and in that proportion.

But in a state of widowhood, the case is quite different; that situation is greatly in favor of the men: at Dresden an exact register of deaths was kept for four years which clearly proved that 584 widows died during that period, and only 149 widowers. At Wertemburg, in the space of 11 years, 378 widows died and but 90 widowers.—At Gotha, the proportion is 790 widows, to 210 widowers. In Pomerania the difference is still greater.

It is beyond a doubt that large cities tend to diminish population: man, naturally fond of society, finds his destruction in society, or rather in the abuse of society. As Paris, Vienna, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Berlin, the number of births is always considerable less than that of the deaths. On the contrary, where the air is pure, where agriculture flourishes, and simplicity of manners is adopted, population increases with great rapidity. Dr. Heberden informs us, that in the island Madeira, of the number of inhabitants doubled in the course of 84 years; and in the american colonies, the augmentation is still more considerable.

(Inserted by desire.)

WHEREAS there has arisen a dispute in the Baptist Church of Christ, in Orwell, respecting a man's being divorced from his wife; and as there is various reports abroad respecting what we hold to in regard to the matter; and from this consideration it appears requisite that the public should know the truth of the matter. As we profess to walk according to the word of God, and the whole of the principle that we hold to as a church is comprehended in these words, in 1 Cor. vii. 15. *But if the unbelieving depart, let him depart. A brother or a sister is not under bondage in such cases.* And the reason why we hold a brother or a sister as not bound in this case, is because that we cannot find any law in the Bible that will bind the christian to the infidel: provided the unbeliever totally refuses to live with her husband. And furthermore, we hold that such person must have a bill of divorce from the authority of the state previously to their marrying again.

But notwithstanding, if our antagonists can find a law in the Bible that will bind the christian to the unbeliever, in the aforementioned case, then we will believe it. But if not, we must consider them free according to the rules of justice. And because we hold this doctrine that a brother or a sister is not bound in the aforesaid case, a number of brethren have separated from this church, by the advice of a council: and the effect of council is truly shocking to relate; that is, it has separated those that took sweet council together. ABNER AMES.

Orwel, Oct. 9, 1792.

General Orders, given at Head Quarters, Rutland, 12th October 1792.

His Excellency the commander in chief returns his thanks to major Clark, and the officers and troops under his command, for their polite attention shewn to him on his arrival in town yesterday; and expresses his approbation of their conduct through the different evolutions of the day,—He observes (with satisfaction) the progress in point of discipline and order amongst the troops of this state; a strict adherence to which, joined with our encreasing numbers, cannot fail to render the state respectable, and afford the best security to our liberties.

By his excellency's command,

JOSEPH FAY, *Adjutant General.*

STRONG AND PORTER'S

Store, in Bennington, affords the following

BOOKS,

Which are for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.

BROWN's Folio Family Bible,
Large & small common do.
Cruden's Concordance,
Testaments,
Watts' Psalms,
Blair's Sermons,
Blackstone's Commentaries,
Morgan's Vade Mecum,
Dogherty's Crown Circuit,
Pleader's Assistant,
Espinassus' Nisi Prius,
Buller's ditto.
Blackstone's Reports,
Burrow's ditto.
Atkin's ditto.
Cowper's ditto.
Peere William's ditto.
Strange's ditto.
Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
King Prussia's Life,
Buchan's Family Physician,
Impey's Practice,
Webster's Institute,
Dictionaries,
Spelling Books,
Primers, and a variety of other small books for children.

19th Oct. 1792. 21tf—

Just received, and for sale at the Printing-Office, in Bennington, the following

BOOKS:

VIZ.

HUNTER on the Venereal Disease, with plates; Nicholson's Philosphy; Young's Night Thoughts, Young Clerk's Magazine, Carver's Travels, Pelew Islands, Junius's Letters, Thomson's Seasons, Pomfret's Poems, Harrison's Grammar, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, Burke on French Revolution, Burke's Medical Inquiries, Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion, Algerine Spy in Pennsylvania, Rush on the Small Pox, Robertson's Ancient India, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, Constitutions of the several States and the United States bound in one volume, 11 vols. of the American Museum, Morse's Geography, Statutes of Vermont, Hopkin's on Holiness, Gentleman and Lady's Assistant, Dodsley's Fables, Lady's Library, Gregory's Legacy, School for Scandal, Bradley's, Nile's, Robbin's Dwight's, Emmon's, Hopkin's, and Spring's Sermons.

List of letters remaining in the Post-Office.

JOHN BUCK, Manchester or Shaftsbury, Verm.
Nathan Weller, Danby, Do.
Mr. Remington, Rupert, Do.
Messrs. Charles Wood and Co. Manchester, Do.

ABEL ALLIS, D. P. M.

Manchester, Oct. 1, 1792. 1—3

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on the 1st of Oct. inst. a NEGRO MAN, named AMOS, about twenty-two years of age, had on when he went away, a French coat, made of light coloured broadcloth, lappelled, a pair of olive coloured fustian overalls, a high crowned felt hat, and a striped jacket with two rows of white buttons. He is supposed to be in some part of the state of Vermont, as he formerly resided with Mr. Simon Tull, at Arlington. His complexion is remarkably black, and his legs are more than commonly crooked; he is full-faced, and is about 5 feet ten inches high, in his behaviour he is naturally very civil, and expresses himself in English or Dutch with considerable propriety. Any person or persons who will apprehend the aforesaid negro man, and will deliver him to the subscriber at Scaghticook-point, in the county of Rensler, in the state of Newyork, shall be entitled to the above reward, payable on demand, by me,

LODEWECUS VICLE.

October 10th, 1792. 1—3

Cheap GOODS,

Both EUROPEAN and INDIA,

At the store of

Strong & Porter,

A few rods south of the court house, Bennington, which are now ready for sale, on terms calculated to please the purchaser, among which are the following articles, viz.

SCARLET, bottle-green, London smoak, London brown, drab, blue, light and dark leads, and mixed coloured, superfine and course broad cloths,
Bottlegreen, buff, white, smoak, blue and leadcoloured casimers.
Fine and coarse elastic cloths and coatings,
German serge,
Red silk shag,
Oil cloth, Scarlet gimp,
Baizes and flannels,
Twilled and plain velvets,
Corduroys, Thicksetts,
Jeans, fustians, denims,
A variety of vest patterns,
Irish linen by the piece,
Camb ic,
Random cotton hose,
White rib'd and plain do.
Fashionable blue do.
Rib'd & plain worsted do.
White kid and habit gloves
Long coloured do.
Men's beaver do.
Ladies silk add worsted gloves and mitts,
Woodstock do.
Chintzes and callicoes,
Furniture do.
Chintz and purple shawls,
Striped, check'd and plain muslin and muslinetts,
Ditto cravats and handkerchiefs, Tambored do.
Book muslin,
Ditto handkerchiefs.
Flowered & plain lawn do.
Spotted and plain white & black gauze,
Scotch net, mailnet and millinet,
Sattinet and lastings,
Florentine,
Callimanco, Russel,
Durants and tammies,
Moreen, shalloon, ratinet. camblets and wildbores.
Quality and shoe binding.
India sattin,
Black and changeable coloured lutestrings,
Red and green persians,
Blach mode,
Spotted tiffany,
Green, pink, white and blue sarcenet.
Bandana, Barcelona, cotton and linen handkerchiefs,
Men's and boy's beaveret and felt hats,
Ladies beaver, leghorn and willow do.
Hat linings and loopings,
Ladies russel shoes,
A beautiful assortment of broad and narrow ribbons and tastes.
Broad velvet ribbons,
Black and white laces and edgings, Ladies fans,
Coat and vest buttons of the latest fashions,
Tea waiters,
Large locking glasses,
Statia do.
Brushes of different kinds,
Best whalebone and common horse whips,
Wool cards,
Elegant and common knives and forks,
Carving do.
Penknives and cutteaux,
Razors shaving boxes and soap,
Japanned tea canisters,
Stock, chest, desk, drawer, cupboard and padlocks,
Brass door trimings,
Taylors and common shears and scissors,
Sad irons,
Brass & iron candlesticks,
Double & single chapes,
Walking sticks,
Gun locks, sleigh bells,
Muskrat and mouse traps,
Brass cocks, Spectacles,
Desk and table hinges,
H and HL do.
Best plated & steel spurs,
Large and small pins and needles,
Snuff and tobacco boxes,
All sorts of steel,
Assortment of files,
Crucib es,
Nutmeg graters,
Frying pans,
Iron shovels, spades and trowels,
Desk trimings,
Clothier's jacks,
Brass kettles,
9 by 7 and 8 by 6 window glass,
Fiddle strings,
Lockets and handkerchief pins,
Copper tea kettles
Horsemen's pistols,
Epaulets,
Snaffle and curb bitts,
Men's and women's stirrup irons,
Girth&cincsingle webbing,
Joiner's chissels, plain irons, compasses, awls, awl halfts and tacks,
Hand and tenant saws,
Screw augurs,
Pewter teapots, platters, plates, basons and poringers,
Quart and pint mugs,
Table and tea spoons,
China, crockery, glass & stone ware,
Pigtail tobacco, & snuff,
Linseed oil,
Dry white led,
Ditto ground in oil,
Red lead, spanish brown, spanish white and putty,
Rum, brandy, geneva, molasses and vinegar,
Port & Teneriffe wines,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Pepper, spice, ginger, raisins,
Hyson and bohea tea,
Chocolate,
Coffee, rice, indigo, copperas allum and brimstone,
Dye woods,
Powder, shot,
Inkpowder, dutch quils,
Writing and letter paper,
Cotton,
White rabbit skins,

Which they will dispose of for Cash, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Wheat, Flax-seed, Mustard do. Oats, Bees-wax, old Pewter, Brass and Copper, clean Cotton and Linen Rags, and almost any other articles which are offered.

N. B. Those whose accounts are become due, are earnestly requested to give them immediate attention.

☞ *Part Cash paid for Pork, Beef, and Wheat.*

PARNASSIAN CHRONICLE.

MARIA *of* MOULINES.

MEEK evening o'er the dimpling lake
In sober shadows stray'd,
When to the virgin's hallow'd name
Her virgin hymn *Maria* paid.

Hail, holy virgin, *bride* of *God*,
Hear by thy saving *Son*;
And heal a luckless maiden's heart,
By falshood broke, by love undone.

To the shorn *lamb*, the *Almighty's breath*
Tempers the raging wind;
And led by thee, the suffering soul
Her eastern *star* of *hope* shall find:

That *God*, whose consecrated blood,
The chain of death has broke,
Shall still a bosom's boisterous tide,
By love, despair, and phrenzy shook.

Hear fainted virgin, by the son
Let thy own peace be given;
Oh! breathe the *Dove like* breath of *love*,
And wait the wanderer's soul to heaven!

Maria, may thy wounds imbibe
The balm a stranger gives;
That hand alone can heal them quite,
Whose mercy flows for all that lives.

Sweet mourning maid, upon thy grave
The birds their dirge shall sing;
And soft eyed *pity* scatter there
The whitest children of the spring.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792.

AN *extension* of the post roads having been desired from *Bennington* in VERMONT to *Stockbridge* in MASSACHUSETTS—and from *Rutland* to *Windsor*, and from *Rutland* to *Fairhaven* in VERMONT; proposals for carrying mails on those routs at the expense of the contractors will be received at the general post-office until the fifteenth day of November next.

Persons offering such proposals, must state the days and hours when they will receive & deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

The contractors, respectively, will have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets on these roads for hire; and be authorized to receive, to their own use, all the postages which shall arise on letters, packets and newspapers by them carried, at the rates established by law: but must carry, free of postage, such letters and packets as by law are or shall be declared *free*.

For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar, and for the non performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles distance, as far as the failure extends.

The persons whom the contractors shall designate for post-masters on these routs,—previous to their acting as such, must be approved by the post-master general, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compensations with the contractors, to whom alone they are to account for all the postages they shall receive. The same oaths must be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Post-master General,

Just come to hand, and now ready for sale at the store of the subscriber, an ELEGANT and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SUMMER GOODS,

AMONGST which are, plain and striped nankeens, plain striped and figured muslins, muslin shawls and handkerchiefs, calicoes chintzes and linnen, men's fine hats, ladies dunstable, leghorn and willow hats, jacket patterns, fancy, cotton, hemp, and worsted stockings, fans, wool cards, teas, rum, gin, wine, tobacco, snuff, spice, mustard, pepper, coffee, chocolate, saltfish, rock salt.

A beautiful assortment of

C R O C K E R Y,

Both common and china glazed, cutlery and stone ware, together with a variety of other goods, too make out an assortment, but too tedious to mention—all which are suitable to the season.

GEORGE MELCHERAN.

Bennington, June 8, 1792.

A fresh supply of

Drugs & Medicines,

Have arrived, and are for sale at the medicinal store of A. SHEPHARD.

The Western Inland Lock Navigation Company.

In the state of Newyork,

Want to engage, by contract, the following mechanics and laborers.

40 Carpenters, in four companies, of ten each.
10 Masons, in one company.
5 Miners.
1 Blacksmith.
2 Lime burners.
200 able bodied laborers, in eight companies.

THE master carpenter and master mason to contract for the wages, per day, of himself and his company. None but actual carpenters and masons will be employed; to be engaged for six months, that is from the fifteenth of May next to the fifteenth of November following, unless sooner discharged; to begin work, on each day, at sunrise to be allowed one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, until the 15th of June—from thence until the 15th of August, two hours for dinner, and thence forward one hour, and then to work until sun set—To be allowed no provisions or liquor at the expense of the company, but as it may be inconvenient for them to provide their own provisions and liquor, good salted pork, salted beef, and fresh meat when it can be procured, flour, pease, indian meal and rum, will be provided, and sold to them at the first cost, with only the expense of the transportation added thereto.

Each company will be allowed four shillings per day to hire a cook to dress their victuals: kettles for cooking and wooden bowls will be furnished them at the expense of the navigation company; but they must find their own bedding and tools.

After having been employed thirty days, they will be paid for fifteen days, and regularly thereafter, they will be paid at the end of thirty days, until they are discharged when they will receive pay for the first fifteen days withheld of the first month's pay unless they shall forfeit it by quitting the service without leave, before the time is expired, for which they shall engage. No wages will be allowed during the time they may be unable to work through sickness, nor any for Sundays.

The miners, blacksmith and lime burners to be engaged on the same terms with the carpenters. The miners and blacksmith together to be allowed a cook, the lime burners to cook for themselves.

Any person who will engage to procure a company of twentyfive good able bodied laborers, and constantly attend to see that they perform their work shall be allowed one dollar per day, and the laborers will be allowed half a dollar per day; a cook will be allowed to each company. They must find their own provisions and liquor, which they may purchase on the same terms with the carpenters and others; they are to work the same hours on each day, and will be paid in like manner, and engaged for the like time. No wages will be allowed them when they are sick and do not work, nor on Sundays.

Kettles & wooden bowls will be found them; they must find their own bedding. Tools to work with will be found them, for which the overseers must give receipts, and if lost or embezzled, the party losing or embezzling must pay for them; they must also pay for those they break unless the broken tools be returned to the storekeeper.

Proposals will be received by Barent Bleecker, esq. treasurer to the company, in this city: and must be delivered on or before the 25th day of October and on the next day an answer will be given by the directors of the company,

PH. SCHUYLER,)
JER. V. RENSSELAER,) Committee.
E. WATSON,)

Albany, Sept 17, 1792. 9t

District of Vermont, Supervisor's office, at Bennington, September 4th, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the invalid pensioners resident within the state of Vermont that payment will be made at this office of the respective sums due from the 4th day of March to the 5th day of September 1792, under the usual regulations, published in an advertisement upon this subject by the honorable the Secretary at War.

NOAH SMITH, *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Vermont*

☞ The several printers in this state are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months. 19-2m

---

One Shilling (Newyork Currency) Reward.

RUN *away from the subscriber, on the 27th inst, an indented apprentice boy, named Nathan Meads, in the twentieth year of his age, about four feet eight or nine inches high, dark complexioned, rather thin faced; had on when he went away, a short sailor's jacket, and a handkerchief tied on his head. Whoever will take up said boy and give information to his master, shall receive the above reward and no charges paid. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law.* 9t

ICHABOD WEST.

Pittstown, Sept. 28th, 1792.

List of letters remaining in the post-office.

JOHN Robon, Cambridge, state of Newyork
Robert Sommers, Barnet, Vermont, 2.
Claud Summers, Do. Do.
John Trumble, Shaftsbury, Do.
William Wall's wife, Arlington, Do.
John Todd, Newperth, Newyork.

DAVID RUSSELL, D. P. M.

Bennington, Oct. 1st. 1792.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for 6 months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the commissioners of the loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person giving the same is in fact an invalid and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the, time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before receited, must produce a special letter of

I, A. B of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Application of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the president
of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of war.*

☞ *The Printers in the respective states are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.*

EBENEZER CAMFIELD

INFORMS *his customers on the rout north of Poultney, that the Gazette of September 28th completes a half year from the commencement of his last engagement, and the printer's great distress at present urges the indispensible necessity of immediate settlement according to agreement. These concerned will please to store their wheat immediately at some one of the places hereafter mentioned, viz Smith and Woodward's store, in Fairhaven; at capt. Olmstead's in Benson; at David Leonard's mill in Orwel; at Lodwick Pell's in Shoreham at Solomon Morse's or Marshal Smith's in Bridport; at Benjamin Paine's in Shoreham; at Peter Ferris's in Panton; at John Hacstaff's mill in Vergennes; at Samuel Clark's in Weybridge; at William Sladin in Cornwall; at Ezra Allen's in Whiting; at Murray & Baldwin's in Sunbury; at Thaddeus Gilbert's in Hubbardton; at Arunah Hide's store in Castleton; at John Fraser's in Ferrisburgh; at Hezekiah Barnes's in Charlotte; at William Smith's in Shelburne; at capt. King's in Burlington; at Solomon Miller's in Williston; at Lemuel Bostwick's in Hinesburgh; at Jehiel Barnum's or lieut. Fuller's in Monkton; at Matthew Phelps' or Elijah Foot's in Newhaven; at capt Eastman's in Bristol, and at Judge Painter's mills in Middlebury.*

Manchester, Sept. 27 1792.

STOLEN *out of the pasture of the subscriber, on the night of the 23d instant, a bright bay mare, dark mane and tail, 14 hands high one white foot before and one behind, a star in her forehead, trots and canters, about 12 years old, and supposed to be spavin'd in her off hind leg, also a saddle near half worn, one of the forward nails broken, green baize covering and surcingle blue saddle cloth, one bridle with silver plated round tips and buckles, whoever will take up said horse and thief so that the owner can have justice done him, shall have ten dollars reward and all necessary charges paid, or five dollars, for either of them.* JOHN HOPKINS.

Statutes of Vermont,

For sale at this office.

The Vermont Gazette

While decency and candor guide the pen——Our press shall scorn the imperious frown of men.

No. 22, *of* Vol. X.] FRIDAY, October, 26, 1792. [Whole No. 490.

Printed and published (every Friday) by ANTHONY HASWELL, at his office a few rods south of the courthouse, Bennington.

STRONG AND PORTER'S

Store, in Bennington, affords the following

BOOKS,

Which are for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz.

BROWN's Folio Family Bible,
Large & small common do.
Cruden's Concordance,
Testaments,
Watts' Psalms,
Blair's Sermons,
Blackstone's Commentaries,
Morgan's Vade Mecum,
Dogherty's Crown Circuit,
Pleader's Assistant,
Espinassus' Nisi Prius,
Buller's ditto.
Blackstone's Reports,
Burrow's ditto.
Atkin's ditto.
Cowper's ditto.
Peere William's ditto.
Strange's ditto.
Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
King Prussia's Life,
Buchan's Family Physician,
Impey's Practice,
Webster's Institute,
Dictionaries,
Spelling Books,
Primers, and a variety of other small books for children.

19th Oct. 1792. 21tf—

Just received, and for sale at the Printing-Office, in Bennington, the following

BOOKS:

VIZ.

HUNTER on the Venereal Disease, with plates; Nicholson's Philosphy; Young's Night Thoughts, Young Clerk's Magazine, Carver's Travels, Pelew Islands, Junius's Letters, Thomson's Seasons, Pomfret's Poems, Harrison's Grammar, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, Burke on French Revolution, Burke's Medical Inquiries, Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion, Algerine Spy in Pennsylvania, Rush on the Small Pox, Robertson's Ancient India, Smellie's Philosophy of Natural History, Constitutions of the several States and the United States bound in one volume, 11 vols. of the American Museum, Morse's Geography, Statutes of Vermont, Hopkin's on Holiness, Gentleman and Lady's Assistant, Dodsley's Fables, Lady's Library, Gregory's Legacy, School for Scandal, Bradley's, Nice's, Robbin's Dwight's, Emmon's, Hopkin's, and Spring's Sermons.

District of Vermont, Supervisor's office, at Bennington, September 4th, 1792.

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NOAH SMITH, *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Vermont*

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MISCELLANY.

IMPROVEMENT in the FISHERIES.

In a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, President of the royal society, and read lately in the Society.

SIR,

Ever desirous to contribute what lies in my power to the perfection of those plans in which the society are laudably employed, I beg leave to communicate a discovery lately made in America, and which I have no doubt will prove of infinite service in this country, if not resisted by this bugbear dread of innovation, which threatens to render all improvement dead and unprogessive.

In an American paper which lately came into my hands, I found the following paragraph.

Newhampshire, Keene, March 22.

"A singular fact.—We hear from Enfield, in the upper part of this county, that as two men were crossing a pond in pursuit of a moose, one of them being thirsty, and perceiving a hole cut through the ice by some fishermen, he stooped down to drink, but being possessed of a long red nose, a fish supposed he had some bait, and made bold to snap at it, when the man suddenly throwing his head back, drew out a trout, which weighed three pounds four ounces."

Since the discovery of the circulation of the blood, there has not been a discovery equal to this--nothing which will tend more to facilitate fishery so cheap. Immediately on reading this account, I went to the Newyork coffee house, situated in the ward of Cornhill, and parish of St. Michael's and enquired if any gentleman had very lately arrived from America. I found several who confirmed this fact, by producing other newspapers, into which it had been copied. The evidence was now compleat, and I immediately sat down to improve upon this discovery. The result of my reflections I beg leave to communicate to the society by your means.

The leading fact here established is, "that red noses are a good and sufficient bait for trout." I will not stop here to differt on the moose hunting, which probably is a diversion peculiar to Enfield, in the province of Newhampshire, as hunting the steeple is in some provinces in England, not to speak of chasing butterflies and Emperors of Morocco—but I will proceed to observe upon the fact itself that if due encouragement is given to the breed of red noses, catching trout will soon be as easy as taking of snuff. To ascertain the fact, however, by experiment, which, now and then, is a pretty certain way of proving facts, I went down to my country seat in Surry, where I have an excellent fish pond. On my arrival, May the 6th 3 o'clock, post merid. I immediately called my servants and tenants together, that I might find a proper person, that is, a person with a proper nose, long and red, as described in the account; with some difficulty I discovered a nose of the proper dimensions, namely three inches and an half long, and at the broadest part, one inch and three quarters. A better nose could not be conceived as to length, but it wanted redness. I was surprised at this, because the fellow who owned the nose had often been brought before me, as a justice of peace, for getting drunk and romping with the maids. My servant, however, whispered me, "Your honor will please to remember that you took away the spirit licence from the public house last year."—This accounted for the matter at once—I took the fellow into my house, and sending to town for a six gallon cask of true British spirits; I pretended to make this fellow keeper of it; the scheme answered, for in less than a month I had reason to think his nose a sufficient temptation to any trout in the kingdom. I then took him to the pond and instructed him how to proceed. He lay an hour with his nose about half an inch in the water, but nothing came—I encouraged him, however, to persevere and, to my utter joy, a trout of the precise weight, described in the printed account, in an unguarded manner, seduced by a crimson concupiscence, made a bite at the fellow's nose, who throwing his head back as I taught him produced the fish. The fact was now so plain, that I made him repeat the experiment, and it was always attended with equal success.

Permit me now, sir, to observe;

First, That the expences of fishing tackle, boats, nets, &c. &c. which bears very ry hard on the poor may hereby be saved. Men who have not nets, come into the world with noses, and that which formerly served to smell a rat may now bait a trout.

Secondly, The breed of long red noses, may be more easily cultivated in this country than in any other; for two reasons, namely for the innate love of gin, and for the ease and facility with which the government of this country have contrived that gin should be procured, by every 6th or 7th house being a public house.

This learned society cannot but have heard of a mode of catching trout by tickling them. The present mode, however, is far superior because only one minute's instruction is necessary, and because the materials are always ready, for barring accidents, I believe that every man carries his nose before him. I hope that what our immortal Bard has said of a good nose will soon be realized of a red one.

"A good nose is requisite also, to smell out work for the other senses;" yet I must confess tkat Shakespeare, with all his genius, speaks sometimes of red noses in terms not very respectful.

I am aware that the present state of the laws respecting fisheries may be offered as an objection to my plan. For if every man, who has a red nose is allowed to catch fish, property in rivers &c. will be destroyed. This objection is plausible, it is difficult to word an act of parliament, so as to attach to the nose, though sometimes may be applied with ease, to other places. But I think that the existing laws will be quite sufficient, and and every man with a red nose, be obliged to take out a licence, or give security for his good behavior in ponds, &c.

In a moral light this scheme will not be without its uses. In the present irritable state of the nose, how much duelling and bloodshed does it occasion? But when the nose is made subservient to the teeth, when biting becomes a business, when nostrils become nets, and redness afford temptation to fish, the true dignity of the nose will be restored—it will then have found a use, of which the world since its creation has been ignorant.

I have only to add, sir, that I am not so sanguine in this scheme as to insinuate the least probability of its being extended to the

catching of sturgeon or salmon; these large fish must come the old way, for I am of opinion, though with due deference to this learned society, that a score of long red noses, with "the great fisherman," Curtis, at their head, and Jamy Boswell's song is, their teeth would not be sufficient to move any thing "very like a whale!"

I am, sir, with profound esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
RODOLPHUS RUBYCUND.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PARIS, *August* 19.
War with Russia.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

M Le Brun, secretary for foreign affairs, notified the assembly that the empress of Russia had declared war against France; the imperial Catharine, from the most remote corner of the north, ordered frenchmen to reinstate Louis XVI. in all his royal prerogatives—M G nest the french ambassador, had been expelled Russia.—Referred to the Diplomatic committee

August 18. M. Cacot read a letter from Maubege from which it appeared that the soldiers approved of the proceedings of the assembly, and that they had resisted the attempts made by Dillon, Lameth, and La Noue, to excite them to oppose the assembly. To the insinuation of those generals they replied, "that their true point of rallying was, and always would be, the national assembly, and that they consider Louis XVI. as a *perjured wretch and a traitor!*" —"M. Lamethin in vain attempted," said the writer of the letter, "to gain over a few regiments. In vain did he tell them that 15000 Austrians were ready to fall upon them. The troops flew to arms, and ordered their music to play *Caira!*

August 19. The assembly were occupied for almost two hours in reading letters and addresses, all approving of the decree for suspending the king.

The department of Gard informed the assembly, that they had caused the refractory priests to be exported, and that they considered this measure as tending very much to preserve public tranquility.

The assembly then ordered the committee of legislation to prepare the plan of a decree for transporting all the refractory priests out of the kingdom.

Some private letters from Marshal Luckner were read, which announced that he had again taken the oath of fidelity, and professed his attachment to the public cause. In a paragraph of one of these letters the Marshal expressed himself thus:

"Though the executive power be suspended, I hope I shall not be ordered to retire. Had I not been ordered to withdraw from Courtray, I would in a little time, have restored liberty to the Belgians."

La FAYETTE ACCUSED.

Some soldiers of the army of M La Fayette being admitted to the bar, informed the assembly, that they were obliged to make their escape through a wood to avoid being seduced by their chiefs, and that they had come to Paris to learn the truth respecting the events of the 10th. They said, that M. Veneur had written to the battallions, in the name of M. La Fayette, to the following purpose

"Soldiers! your constitution has been annihilated! Seditious men have filled the measures of their crimes. They have caused the swiss soldiers, and the commandant of the national guards to be assassinated. With swords in their hands they have compelled the legislative body, to decree the suspension of the king. Soldiers choose between the king and Petion."

They added that M. La Fayette wished them to sign a paper written in the same strain, and requested that the assembly would prevent the perfidius design of this general.

M. Merlin presented 50 different pieces to support this accusation.

Two private letters, and in particular one from the commissioners sent to the army, being adduced to corroborate these charges, the assembly immediately passed the following

Decree of accusation against M. La Fayette.

I. It appears to the assembly that there is just ground for accusation against M. La Fayette, heretofore commander of the army of the north.

II. The executive power shall in the most expeditious manner possible, put the present decree into execution; and all constituent autho ities, all citizens, and all soldiers are hereby enjoined, by every means in their power, to secure his person.

III. The assembly forbids the army of the north any longer to acknowedge him as generalor to obey his orders; and strictly enjoin that no person whatsoever shall furnish any thing for the troops, or pay any money for their use, but by the orders M. Dumourier.

We shall be informed before-hand of the part that ... will take on the question of the forfeit- ... the mean time they are but deputa- ... *yes or no.*

LONDON, *August* 20

... are said to be going forward at Dunkirk, to sustain a siege, which is expected to take place in the course of a few weeks; advice having been received there, that orders have been issued by the duke of Brunswick for detaching several regiments to consist of 10,000 men, in order to march to that place with all possible speed.

No french mail arrived here yesterday; and such has been the limited and partial intelligence derived through the Jacobine papers since the fatal tenth of this month, that no rational judgment can be formed of the real state of the royal family, to their adherence in general, or even of the national assembly itself, and public at large, private corespondence is in a manner wholly cut off: as it is notorious, that all letters are now opened at the Paris post-office of which the Jacobin overseers have either well founded or imaginary suspicion. It cannot be expected, therefore that the usual corespondents in Paris will venture, under the certainty of immediate death if discovered, to write either with freedom, truth or impartiality.

The letters from Paris brought by the last mail, mention that every thing in that city is in a state of the greatest confusion; that every hour persons of respectability are arrested, and that no one thinks himself safe; and that all that can get away are doing it as fast as possible.

Several departments refuse to acknowledge the present government; but the assembly will not suffer such intelligence to transpire.

There are 130 persons in prison for the business of the tenth; there is a very great probability that they will all be put to death, as no doubt they will all be found guilty of fidelity to the king. The executions to take place in the square of the carousal over against the palace. Among the victims are several noblemen of this country, and the flower of the Swiss nobility, many of the late ministers, and M. La Porte the keeper of the privy purse. The trials comence this day.

The king is treated with infinitely less respect and attention than our Charles was in Carisbrook castle: not a letter is handed to him without having been previously read by Santerre, or Petion the mayor of Paris; nor is permitted to make use of pen and ink, but is in every sense a state prisoner, treated with uncommon rigour. Above 3000 men are digging the fosse round his tower.

A letter from Ostend, dated 22d inst. received in town this morning, says, "We have this day the important news that M. La Fayette, and thirteen of his officers, are carried prisoners of war into Namur —you may depend on the authenticity of this news."

The Duke of Brunswick, it is generally credited, marched on Thursday from Luxemburgh (the word of command was given by the king of Prussia) on his way to Paris; the distance by land from thence being about 210 miles; it was conjectured that the Duke would transport his army by the river Moselle, and reach Paris on the 5th of September.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 10

Capt. Macpherson, of the ship Patsey Rutlege, arrived here on Sunday last from Ostend, which place he left on the 26th of August, informs, that two days before he sailed, letters were received by the magistrates of the city, informing, that M. La Fayette and a number of his officers were taken by some peasants within some of the Austrian lines, and that he was conveyed and securely confined in the castle of Antwerp, about 10 leagues from Ostend.

Reports in Ostend relative to this affair were various before he sailed.

Some said he was on a reconnoitering party with a few of his officers, and was surprised and taken by about double the number of peasants.

Another report is, that he was in disguise and endeavoring to make his way through the country towards some sea port town to take shipping for America. That he was discovered by some of the inhabitants, seized and delivered into the hands of government.

He requested, it is also said, to be removed from the scene of action on the frontiers, and chose Antwerp for the place of his confinement.

The account of his being taken and actually confined, was communicated to Capt. Macpherson by the merchant to whom he was consigned, who had seen the letters received by the magistrates,

There can therefore be but little doubt of the reality of the fact. What led to his being taken is not so evident.

That a general officer should venture into an enemy's country with so little caution as to be captured by peasants is not very probable; that M. La Fayette should desert the cause at the moment it most needed his support, is more incredible.

Information received in town from Bourdeaux, via Newyork, may assist in unraveling the mystery. A vessel arrived in Newyork from Bourdeaux, which place she left on the last day of August, informs, that a decree of accusation against M. La Fayette had received the sanction of a majority of the national assembly. Thot orders were in consequence issued to apprehend him, and another commander was chosen in his stead.

M. La Fayette, it is probable, receiving i... tion of this decree, before the arm of the ... party could reach him, may have taken the resolu... to escape their fury.

The breach of the constitution by the Jacobins would not have been sufficient to have led him to abandon his country; but the command being taken from him by the ruling party, put it out of his power to be any longer serviceable, especially as his arrest was decreed, which might be followed by a summary trial, condemnation and perhaps death.

An attempt to fly to this country as an asylum, would be extremely natural in such circumstances, and not unworthy of himself.

He will be treated with humanity by the despots in whose hands he has fallen:—not so if the emigrants had him in their power. His efforts in favor of the king, whose life he has saved more than once, will plead powerful in his behalf; but it is much to be regretted, that if it was his plan to fly to this country, he should have been unsuccessful: here he might have enjoyed the sweets of that liberty, in the cause of which he has been so active, and we should have had an opportunity of testifying our admiration for his character and gratitude for his services.

Capt. Macpherson also informs, that before he came away several of the officers of the northern army had arrived at Ostend, and among others, Count Dilion. They were probably impelled to emigrate in disgust at the proceedings of the Jacobins.

The Duke of Brunswick had taken possession of several French towns, without meeting with opposition.

The last accounts from Paris described the city as in a state of more tranquility since the deposition of the king.

The decree of accusation against La Fayette and his capture, added to the deposition of the king, have made a change in the situation of affairs in France. The cause of the constitution expires; but that of liberty and republicanism are still to be supported.

It remains to be seen whether a majority of French citizens will support the proceedings of the Jacobins at Paris: it remains to be determined whether the royalists, aristocrats and constitutionalists, will not be more numerons than republicans. If the republicans can maintain a decided superiority within, the cause of liberty and equality may still prevail—this must still be the wish of every friend to the rights of man. It is better that France should feel for a few years the evils of anarchy, than again to experience the horrors of despotism. The French, the great body of the French nation, have seen the dawn of liberty, they can never bend to the yoke of tyranny.

We learn from Woodbury, (Connecticut) that on the 26th ult, a young man by the name of Perry, was killed by the falling of a tub of sand; he was digging a well, had sunk it about forty feet, the rope parted, and the tub fell upon his head, which deprived him of life, at the age of eighteen years.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville, dated July 16.

"On the 26th of June, Zeigler's station, within two miles of Blodsoe's Lick, was attacked by a party of Indians, first in the afternoon and again by night, in which five persons were killed, one burned in the station, four wounded, three escaped unhurt, and thirteen made prisoners, the latter mostly helpless women and innocent children.

"This is the boldest stroke ever made by Indians in this quarter, and has spread a more general alarm than has heretofore been felt. The inhabitants begin to complain loudly that they are neglected, and even almost to despair of the protection of government; but governor Blount, since his arrival, has ordered three hundred militia into actual service, under the command of major Sharpe, an old, experienced continental officer, for the protection of the south-western frontiers, posted at proper distances in well built block-houses and stockade forts which has in a great measure relieved and silenced their tears and complaints: those posts will, I hope be kept up while the danger exists, if not augmented; so that in my opinion the people of this district will be in a better situation than they have heretofore experienced During this summer on the frontiers, while one man worked another was obliged to keep centry.

A large representation of the Chikasaws and Chactaws are here, well disposed towards the united states and it is expected the Governor will shortly conclude his conference with them. A party of Cherokees, are also here, who accompanied the boats with the Indian goods down the Tenesee, from Chatenuga to the mouth of Bear Creek, by whom we learn the passage thro' the Muscle Shoals was not found so difficult as was apprehended. These Cherokees give information, that a large party of Creeks had passed the Tenessee on their way to this country to take hair, and steal horses; as yet they have taken no hair, although they daily fire on parties as they are passing through the settlements, but have taken about 17 horses since the governor's arrival.

"By this savage and faithless tribe, upwards of seventy people have been killed, wounded, aed taken prisoners since their treaty at Newyork, entered into by Mr. M'Gillivray.

" It is here believed from a variety of concurrent circumstances, that M'Gillivray himself has deserted the interests of the united states, and attached himself to the Spanish interest. It is beyond all doubt, he is gone to a conference with the Spaniards at Pensacola, accompanied by a large party of his warriors, consisting of about three hundred. Panton, the great Indian trader, of Pensacola, has been engaged by the Spaniards to bring about this meeting of the Creeks, and hath also been among the Cherokees to bring them into the measure, and hath applied to the little Turkee to obtain leave for the Spaniards to establish garrisons on the Tenesee, and one even as high up the same as the mouth of Bear Creek.

" John Watts, a Cherokee chief, with a few others, have attended at that treaty for purposes which are yet unknown. No doubt he has paid well for Watts as he has been before attached to the united states "

NEWYORK, *Oct.* 13.

Last evening the third century of the discovery of America (alias Columbia) by Christopher Columbus, was celebrated by the *Tamany Society or Columbian Order.* On this occasion a portable *monumental obelisk* was exhibited at the great Wigwam, amid the plaudits of beholders—Brother John B. Johnson, agreeable to appointment, addressed the society with an animated Eulogy on this nautical hero and astonishing adventurer, with great applause—a number of patriotic songs were sung, and toasts given suitable to the occasion.

BENNINGTON, *October* 26.

This morning Moses Robinson, Esq. left this town on his way to take his seat as a senator in the congress of the United States.

Wednesday last arrived in town, Israel Smith, Esq. representative to congress; and this morning set out on his way to Philadelphia

By a gentleman from Rutland we are informed, that Samuel Safford, Esq. has resigned his commission as major general of the militia of this state.—An election of a person to fill that office was to take place yesterday.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit hard money orders; as some have been offered for sale which are strongly suspected: the plate is not so well executed, and the types are more worn, than those on which the true bills are printed.

The only news we are able to collect from yesterday's mail respecting the affairs of France, is summed up in the following paragaaph, which for the honor of humanity we hope is not true.

An extract of a letter from Charleston, gives an account of a vessel having arrived at Savannah, which brings accounts that the Queen of France had been murdered, and that the King and La Fayette were missing—that 5000 of the people of Paris had been put to death, and that the Duke of Brunswick was within thirty miles of Paris.—Another account says the king of France is beheaded!!!

We are well assured from Boston, that the number of persons who have lately had the *small pox* in that town, by inoculation and the natural way, amount to 9383—of whom not more than 198 have died. Of the above number 1,038 were from the country.

From a Richmond paper of Oct. 1.

By a letter to his excellency the governor, we are authorised to announce to the public, that col. Harden, with his companion, on a mission to the Indians, respecting a treaty of peace, on delivering their credentials, were immediately made prisoners, and sentenced to be burnt as spies. Col. Harden saw his companion expire, under all the tortures which savage ingenuity could invent; and was himself the next morning after his friend's execution to have experienced the same fate—but, was stolen from his confinement by eight young Wyandot warriors, who safely conducted him to Fort-Washington.

Wednesday last departed this life, in the 87th year of her age, widow JEMIMA HOPKINS, consort of the late Stephen Hopkins, Esq. formerly of the Ninepartners.

Died, on Monday night last, Mrs ——— ROOD, wife of Mr. Joshua Rood, of this town.

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont did, at their session at Manchester, in October,* 1788, *grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the townships of* Westford *and* Underhill, *in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making roads and bridges in said town; and the same being expended, and an account thereof approved according to law, and committed to the subscribers to collect—These are therefore to warn the respective proprietors and land owners of each of said towns, who have not paid said tax, that unless they pay the same to their subscribing collector, on or before nine o'clock in the morning of the 6th day of December next, so much of their lands will then be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. Gideon King, innholder in Burlington, in the county of Chittenden, aforesaid, as will pay said tax and cost.*

SAMUEL LANE, Collector of Westford.
SAMUEL BRADLEY, Coll of Underhill.

Burlington, Oct. 8th, 1792. 2—4

Fresh Goods,

An extensive assortment, just come to hand, at the store of

George M'Elcheran,

In BENNINGTON—*among which, are*

SCARLET, blue, drab, light, mixed, & black coloured broad and forest cloths, with trimmings,
Reg gimp,
Corduroys, Plushes,
Satins, Durants,
Tammies,
Blankets, Flannels,
Carpeting,
Worsted & cotton hose,
Irish linen by the box or piece,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Moreens,
Shawls and bed spreads,
Castor, felt, and willow hats,
An assortment of glass bottles,
Window glass,
Spirits, Westindia Rum,
Holland Gin in cases and pipes, Wine,
Teas, Sugars,
Spices of all sorts,
Gun Powder and Shott,
Crockery and stone ware,
Cutlery.

A few hogsheads of molasses are expected in a few days.

Without a tedious enumeration of all his goods, or any further notification, the public may depend upon a general, well-chosen assortment of all sorts of goods, adapted to all seasons, at all times, upon reasonable terms, at his store, where all sorts of country produce will be received in payment, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

26th Oct. 1792.

Ashur Shephard,

At his OLD MEDICINAL STORE, *in Bennington, has just received an additional assortment of the best*

Drugs & Medicines,

WHICH renders his assortment complete, and will be sold for most articles of country produce, as cheap as can be purcased in this state.

26th October, 1792. 22—

CASH given for

Salts *of* Lie,

By SAMUEL WEBSTER,

WHO informs his friends and the public, that he has erected a FULLING MILL, in the east part of Bennington, where cloth will be dressed in the neatest manner, on short notice.

October 24th, 1792. 2—4

OIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has erected an OIL-MILL on Hosick river, at the Falls, where a generous price will be given for FLAX SEED, and best LINSEED OIL sold at the Albany price, by the public's humble servant, JEHIEL FOX.

Hosick, Oct. 16th, 1792. 2—4

North Star Lodge.

THE first Thursday of November next, being the stated quarterly meeting of the North Star Lodge, it is expected each member will give their punctual attendance at the Lodge Room in Manchester, at nine o'clock A. M. to transact business of importance to the Lodge.

By order of the Master,

A. ALLIS, *Sec'y.*

Manchester, October 16, 1792.

REVOCATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all people whom it may concern, that a certain power of attorney, given to John Carpenter, of Newmilford, Litchfield county, by us the subscribers, and others, is REVOKED; and that said Carpenter hath no authority to act as our attorney in any case whatever, by virtue of the said power, or otherwise.

SAMUEL CANFIELD,
JABEZ BACON,
ANGUS NICKELSON,
REUBEN BOOTH.

Newmilford, Oct. 16th, 1792. 2—4

WHEREAS *the legislature of the state of Vermont, did, at their session in October,* 1789, *grant a tax of one penny on each acre of land in that part of the tract of land called Goshen, in the county of Addison, lying easterly of Salisbury, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making a road through said Goshen, from Hancock to Salisbury. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and land owners of that part of Goshen aforesaid, that unless they pay said tax to me, on or before the third Tuesday of February next, so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at my dwellinghouse in Middlebury, in said county, on said day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay said tax and cost.*

JOSHUA HYDE, Collector.

Middlebury, Oct. 19, 1792. 2—4

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, lit New-Lebanon, last Wednesday night, two MARES; one a clear black, large mare, in good flesh, a natural trotter, with smallish mane and tail, and both curly; she had a wound when young on the hind part of one of her buttocks, supposed the scar may be yet seen, and has been slightly branded on one of her flanks with the letters C. H. H. but nearly grown out; she is eight or nine years old.—The other is a middling sized sorrel mare, thirteen years old, very fat, white strip in her face, and white feet, a long scar on the hind part of each thigh, her off fore foot less than the other, and mostly grown out new this season; is a natural trotter. Whoever will secure and return said mares, or either of them, to the subscriber, shall receive ten dollars reward for each or either of them. NOAH WHEATEN.

New-Lebanon, Oct. 15, 1792. 2—4

MANSFIELD *and* STERLING.

THE *proprietors of Mansfield and Sterling, in the county of Chittenden, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of eight shillings and four pence on each original right, voted by the proprietors at their adjourned meeting of each town, held at Burlington, on the 7th day of August,* 1792, *to pay the expense of allotting a division of one hundred acres to each right, and other proprietors charges, as heretofore advertised, are hereby informed—That so much of each delinquent's right, in each of said towns, as will pay said tax and cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of capt. Gideon King, innholder in said Burlington, on the 6th day of December next at nine of the clock in the morning, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents, with the sum of eight shillings and four pence due on each right, are,*

In MANSFIELD,

John Conert	*Silas Smith*
Jeremiah Travise	*William Barden*
Robert Townsend	*Samuel Bucklee*
Nathaniel Whitmore	*William Barden, jun.*
David Guious	*Benjamin Thatcher*
Nicholas Bueld	*John Bucklee*
Joseph Bueld, jun.	*William Palmer*
Andrew Lamoureux	*Joseph Strong*
John Barney	*Joseph Veille*
Valentine Lownsbury	*William Warner*
John Agur	*Daniel Seamans, jun.*
Jonathan Stevens	*Jasper Drake*
David Stanley	*Cornelius Vanvatrack*
John Stevens	*Joseph Sherwood, jun.*
William Horton	*Samuel Drake*
Daniel Birdsill	*Jashua Drake*
Benjamin Lord	*Richard Thompkins*
William White	*Amos Thompkins*
Samuel Jones	*Enoch Thompkins*
Samuel Frost	*William Foster*
John Veale	*William Maybee*
John Cornwall	*John Maybee*
Joseph Ferman	*Jacob Maybee*
Capt. Annanias Rogers	*Jeremiah Maybee.*
Piatt Rogers	*Frederick Maybee*
Nathaniel Sacket	*Thomas Thompkins*
John Boyd	*John Wood*
John Baly	*Hon William Temple, Esq.*
Ebenezer Boyd	*Theodore Atkinson, jun. Esq.*
Samuel Sherwood	*John Nelson, Esq.*
Bartlet Brundage	*Samuel Emerson, Esq. and*
Walter Ward	*George Frost.*
Jacob Smith	

In STERLING,

Samuel Safford	*Thomas Chittenden*
Samuel Safford, jun.	*Martin Chittenden*
John Safford	*Giles Chittenden*
Frederick Hopkins	*Elias Hall,*
Nathaniel Brush	*Joseph Farnsworth*
Solomon Purdy	*Isaac Tichenor*
Jonas Rice	*Stephen Hopkins*
John W. Dana	*Alpheus Hall*
Samuel Shepherdson	*Simeon Hatheway*
John Gray	*Joseph Willoughby*
Adonijah Strong	*Joseph Read, jun.*
Benjamin Payne	*Samuel Fletcher, jun.*
Jonathan Ormsby	*George Foot*
Daniel Ormsby	*Samuel Robinson*
Abraham C. Lansing	*Thomas Tolman*
Joseph Plumb	*Timothy Stanley*
William Seaman, jun.	*Daniel Ford*
John Burgitt, jun.	*David Dimick*
John Hollenbeak	*Benjamin Crain*
John B Strong	*Darius Post*
Uriah Seaman	*Elisha Field, jun.*
John Strong	*Jared Baldwin*
David Whitney	*Samuel Strong*
John Strong, jun.	*John Shumaway*
William Douglass	*Jonas Galusha*
Nathan Osgood	*Amos Galusha*
Abel Larkin	*Nathaniel Spencer*
John Sterk	*Benajah Andrus*
James Brookings	*James Draper, jun.*
Jotham White	*Ezekiel Brewster, and*
Gideon Spencer	*Ira Allen,* three rights.
Seth Storrs	

WILLIAM COIT, *Collector of Sterling.*
ORINGE SMITH, *Collector of Mansfield.*

Burlington, Oct. 8, 1792. 2—4

Cheap GOODS,

Both EUROPEAN and INDIA,
At the ſtore of

Strong & Porter,

A few rods ſouth of the court houſe, Bennington, which are now ready for ſale, on terms calculated to pleaſe the purchaſer, among which are the following articles, viz.

SCARLET, bottle-green, London ſmoak, London brown, drab, blue, light and dark leads, and mixed coloured, ſuperfine and courſe broad cloths,
Bottlegreen, buff, white, ſmoak, blue and leadcoloured caſimers.
Fine and coarſe elaſtic cloths and coatings,
German ſerge,
Red ſilk ſhag,
Oil cloth, Scarlet gimp,
Baizes and flannels,
Twilled and plain velvets,
Corduroys, Thickſetts,
Jeans, fuſtians, denims,
A variety of veſt patterns,
Iriſh linen by the piece,
Cambric,
Random cotton hoſe,
White rib'd and plain do.
Faſhionable blue do.
Rib'd & plain worſted do
White kid and habit gloves
Long coloured do.
Men's beaver do.
Ladies ſilk add worſted gloves and mitts,
Woodſtock do.
Chintzes and callicoes,
Furniture do.
Chintz and purple ſhawls,
Striped, check'd and plain muſlin and muſlinetts,
Ditto cravats and handkerchiefs, Tambored do.
Book muſlin,
Ditto handkerchiefs.
Flowered & plain lawn do.
Spotted and plain white & black gauze,
Scotch net, mailnet and millinet,
Sattinet and laſtings,
Florentine,
Callimanco, Ruffel,
Durants and tammies,
Moreen, ſhalloon, ratinet, camblets and wildbores
Quality and ſhoe binding
India ſattin,
Black and changeable coloured luteſtrings,
Red and green perſians,
Blach mode,
Spotted tiffany,
Green, pink, white and blue ſarcenet.
Bandana, Barcelona, cotton and linen handkerchiefs,
Men's and boy's beaveret and felt hats,
Ladies beaver, leghorn and willow do.
Hat linings and loopings,
Ladies ruſſel ſhoes,
A beautiful aſſortment of broad and narrow ribbons and taſtes.
Broad velvet ribbons,
Black and white laces and edgings, Ladies fans,
Coat and veſt buttons of the lateſt faſhions,
Tea waiters,
Large looking glaſſes,
Statia do.
Bruſhes of different kinds,
Beſt whalebone and common horſe whips,
Wool cards,
Elegant and common knives and forks,
Carving do.
Penknives and cutteaux,
Razors ſhaving boxes and ſoap,
Japaned tea caniſters,
Stock, cheſt, deſk, drawer, cupboard and padlocks,
Braſs door trimings,
Taylors and common ſhears and ſciſſors,
Sad irons,
Braſs & iron candleſticks,
Double & ſingle chapes,
Walking ſticks,
Gun locks, ſleigh bells,
Muſkrat and mouſe traps,
Braſs cocks, Spectacles,
Deſk and table hinges,
H and HL do.
Beſt plated & ſteel ſpurs,
Large and ſmall pins and needles,
Snuff and tobacco boxes,
All ſorts of ſteel,
Aſſortment of files,
Crucibles,
Nutmeg graters,
Frying pans,
Iron ſhovels, ſpades and trowels,
Deſk trimings,
Clothier's jacks,
Braſs kettles,
9 by 7 and 8 by 6 window glaſs,
Fiddle ſtrings,
Lockets and handkerchief pins,
Copper tea kettles
Horſemen's piſtols,
Epaulets,
Snaffle and curb bitts,
Men's and women's ſtirrup irons,
Girth&ci ſingle webbing,
Joiner's chiſſels, plain irons, compaſſes, awls, awl hafts and tacks,
Hand and tenant ſaws,
Screw augurs,
Pewter teapots, platters, plates, baſons and porringers,
Quart and pint mugs,
Table and tea ſpoons,
China, crockery, glaſs & ſtone ware,
Pigtail tobacco, & ſnuff,
Linſeed oil,
Dry white led,
Ditto ground in oil,
Red lead, ſpaniſh brown, ſpaniſh white and putty,
Rum, brandy, geneva, molaſſes and vinegar,
Port & Teneriffe wines,
Loaf and brown ſugar,
Pepper, ſpice, ginger, raiſins,
Hyſon and bohea tea,
Chocolate,
Coffee, rice, indigo, copperas allum and brimſtone,
Dye woods,
Powder, ſhot,
Inkpowder, dutch quils,
Writing and letter paper,
Cotton,
White rabbit ſkins,

Which they will diſpoſe of for Caſh, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheeſe, Wheat, Flax-ſeed, Muſtard ſeed Oats, Bees-wax, old Pewter, Braſs and Copper. clean Cotton and Linen Rags, and almoſt any other articles which are offered.

N. B. Thoſe whoſe accounts are become due, are earneſtly requeſted to give them immediate attention

☞ *Part Caſh paid for Pork, Beef, and Wheat.*

The Weſtern Inland Lock Navigation Company.
In the ſtate of Newyork,
Want to engage, by contract, the following mechanics and laborers.

40 Carpenters, in four companies, of ten each.
10 Maſons, in one company.
5 Miners.
1 Blackſmith.
2 Lime burners.
200 able bodied laborers, in eight companies.

THE maſter carpenter and maſter maſon to contract for the wages, per day, of himſelf and his company. None but actual carpenters and maſons will be employed; to be engaged for ſix months, that is from the fifteenth of May next to the fifteenth of November following, unleſs ſooner diſcharged; to begin work, on each day, at ſunriſe to be allowed one hour for breakfaſt and one hour for dinner, until the 15th of June—from thence until the 15th of Auguſt, two hours for dinner, and thence forward one hour, and then to work until ſun ſet—To be allowed no proviſions or liquor at the expenſe of the company, but as it may be inconvenient for them to provide their own proviſions and liquor, good ſalted pork, ſalted beef, and freſh meat when it can be procured, flour, peaſe, indian meal and rum, will be provided, and ſold to them at the firſt coſt, with only the expenſe of the tranſportation added thereto.

Each company will be allowed four ſhillings per day to hire a cook to dreſs their victuals: kettles for cooking and wooden bowls will be furniſhed them at the expenſe of the navigation company; but they muſt find their own bedding and tools.

After having been employed thirty days, they will be paid for fifteen days, and regularly thereafter, they will be paid at the end of thirty days, until they are diſcharged when they will receive pay for the firſt fifteen days withheld of the firſt month's pay unleſs they ſhall forfeit it by quitting the ſervice without leave, before the time is expired, for which they ſhall engage. No wages will be allowed during the time they may be unable to work through ſickneſs, nor any for Sundays.

The miners, blackſmith and lime burners to be engaged on the ſame terms with the carpenters. The miners and blackſmith together to be allowed a cook, the lime burners to cook for themſelves.

Any perſon who will engage to procure a company of twentyfive good able bodied laborers, and conſtantly attend to ſee that they perform their work ſhall be allowed one dollar per day, and the laborers will be allowed half a dollar per day; a cook will be allowed to each company. They muſt find their own proviſions and liquor, which they may purchaſe on the ſame terms with the carpenters and others; they are to work the ſame hours on each day, and will be paid in like manner, and engaged for the like time. No wages will be allowed them when they are ſick and do not work, nor on Sundays.

Kettles & wooden bowls will be found them; they muſt find their own bedding. Tools to work with will be found them, for which the overſeers muſt give receipts, and if loſt or embezzled, the party loſing or embezzling muſt pay for them; they muſt alſo pay for thoſe they break unleſs the broken tools be returned to the ſtorekeeper.

Propoſals will be received by Barent Bleecker, eſq. treaſurer to the company, in this city: and muſt be delivered on or before the 25th day of October and on the next day an anſwer will be given by the directors of the company,

PH. SCHUYLER,)Com-
JER. V. RENSSELAER.) mit-
E. WATSON,) tee.

Albany, Sept. 17, 1792.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 1ſt of Oct. inſt. a NEGRO MAN, named AMOS, about twenty-two years of age, had on when he went away, a French coat, made of light coloured broadcloth, lappelled, a pair of olive coloured fuſtian overalls, a high crowned felt hat, and a ſtriped jacket with two rows of white buttons. He is ſuppoſed to be in ſome part of the ſtate of Vermont, as he formerly reſided with Mr. Simon Tull, at Arlington. His complexion is remarkably black, and his legs are more than commonly crooked; he is full-faced, and is about 5 feet ten inches high, in his behaviour he is naturally very civil, and expreſſes himſelf in Engliſh or Dutch with conſiderable propriety. Any perſon or perſons who will apprehend the aforeſaid negro man, and will deliver him to the ſubſcriber at Scaghticook-point, in the county of Ranſler, in the ſtate of Newyork, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, payable on demand, by me,

LODEWECUS VICLE.

October 10th, 1792. 1—3

Liſt of letters remaining in the Poſt-Office.

JOHN BUCK, Mancheſter or Shaftſbury, Verm.
Nathan Weller, Danby, Do.
Mr. Remington, Rupert, Do.
Meſſrs. Charles Wood and Co. Mancheſter, Do.

ABEL ALLIS, D P. M.

Mancheſter, Oct. 1, 1792. 1—3

GENERAL POST-OFFIC
Philadelphia, Sept. 1

AN *extenſion* of the poſt roads having be from *Bennington* in VERMONT to S in MASSACHUSETTS—and from *Rutland* t *ſor*, and from *Rutland* to *Fairhaven* in VER propoſals for carrying mails on thoſe routs at penſe of the contractors will be received at th ral poſt-office until the fifteenth day of No next.

Perſons offering ſuch propoſals, muſt ſtate th and hours when they will receive & deliver the at each place here mentioned, and the length of (which cannot exceed eight years) for which will contract.

The contractors, reſpectively, will have the ex five privilege of carrying letters and packets on t roads for hire; and be authorized to receive, to t own uſe, all the poſtages which ſhall ariſe on lett packets and newſpapers by them carried, at the r eſtabliſhed by law: but muſt carry, free of poſta ſuch letters and packets as by law are or ſhall be clared *free*.

For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents cepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed the contractor to forfeit one dollar, and for the n performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten m diſtance, as far as the failure extends.

The perſons whom the contractors ſhall deſign for poſt-maſters on theſe routs,—previous to th acting as ſuch, muſt be approved by the poſt-ma general, and take the oaths required by law. Th are to agree for their compenſations with the contra ors, towhom alone they are to account for all the po ages they ſhall receive. The ſame oaths muſt be ken by the contractors and their riders who ca the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Poſt-maſter General

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Auguſt 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the mi tary invalids of the United States, that the ſu to which they are entitled for 6 months of their a nual penſion, from the 4th day of March 179 and which will become on the 5th day of Septemb 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the commiſſio ers of the loans within the ſtates reſpectively, und the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accomp nied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifyi that the perſon giving the ſame is in fact an invali and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is a nually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form

A. B. came before me, one of the juſtices of t county of in the ſtate of and made oa that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certi cate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the followi is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recite That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at th time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the la years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by a attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate an oath before receited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter o

I, *A. B of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my law ful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſio for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, fro the fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundre and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of

} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Application of executors and adminiſtrators mu be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpect ive offices, and alſo the time the invalids died, who penſion they may claim.

By command of the preſident
of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of war.*

☞ *The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſt ed to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace o two months.*

Liſt of letters remaining in the poſt-office.

JOHN Robon, Cambridge, ſtate of Newyork
Robert Sommers, Barnet, Vermont, 2.
Claud Summers, Do. Do.
John Trumble, Shaftſbury, Do.
William Wall's wife, Arlington, Do.
John Todd, Newperth, Newyork.

DAVID RUSSELL, D. P. M.

Bennington, Oct. 1ſt. 1792.

Statutes of Vermont,

For ſale at this office.